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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,721—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1896.

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CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th June.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5253	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M.L., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G.deGrisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st June 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 15, 1896.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 24th June, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 25th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 24th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Mahe, (Seychelles,) Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	3rd July.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the AFTERNOON of the TABUT IMMERSION DAY a portion of the FRERE ROAD between CARNAC BRIDGE and MODY BUNDAR, will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC during such time as the Tabut Procession is passing.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 22nd June, 1896.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH," ARRIVED 21st JUNE 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a Month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Limited,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1896.

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Capital ....Rs. 50,00,000

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Head Office, 4, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA.

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R. D. MEHTA, Esq. (D. B. Mehta & Co.)
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CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, March 26th, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

Messrs. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

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LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	"	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits	"	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances	"	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	"	1 13,006	2	11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	

ASSETS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Cash	Rs.	9,18,989	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,19,08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	5,79,901	1	1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13	1

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
12 Months at 4½ per cent. Per Annum.
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	Yens		Rs.
Subscribed Capital	12,000,000	=	24,000,000
Paid Up Capital	4,500,000	=	9,000,000
Reserve Fund	4,130,000	=	8,260,000

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

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TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,
Price: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

The "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water 10—6m., 9—27a. Low water, 2-51m., 3-58a.
Mohurrum holiday : Taboot Day.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Kilwa entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Henzada, Safari, and City of Edinburgh on Sunday ; the steamer, King Arthur left it on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Amphitrite entered the dock on Saturday, the steamer Lawada on Sunday, and the steamer Mirzapur yesterday ; the steamer Dwarka left it on Saturday, the steamer Kt. Templar on Sunday, and the steamer Akbar yesterday.

Polo.—There will be no game this afternoon.

Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch.—The Literary and Musical Evening will not be held to-night.

Rangers' F. C.—There will be (weather permitting) a game of hockey on the Cooperage, this evening, at 5-30, sharp.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

Fall off a Window.—Poput Damodher, a Hindu lad, aged eight years, was, on Sunday afternoon, standing on a cot near the window of his father's house at Gohgari Mohalla, when he accidentally fell on to the road below, a distance of about fourteen feet, sustaining injuries to his head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

Alleged Dhatura Poisoning.—About 8 o'clock, on Sunday night, one Chunilal Fakirbhoy went to see a friend of his, named Gowrishunker Gunesh, a native doctor at 3rd Bhoiwada Street, when he found the latter lying on the floor in an unconscious state. Chunilal informed the police, and Gowrishunker was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that the man had been suffering from dhatura poisoning. The patient up to the present is unable to give any account of himself.

Fatal Accident at Coorla.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Krishna Bhogia aged twenty-two, a labourer, residing at Coorla. On Friday afternoon, the deceased and a number of other labourers were engaged in breaking the masonry work of a tank, when a large stone from the wall of the tank gave way and fell on Krishna, fracturing the thigh bones and causing a contusion on the right foot. He was brought to Bombay by his friends on the same night and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where deceased died on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Helped by Neighbours.—Before Mr. W. Webb' Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ghasiram Ooderam and Raghu Baki were charged at the instance of Inspector Stanford with theft of four gold rings, belonging to Giga Wagha, a goldsmith. On Saturday evening, complainant was closing his shop as he had to attend a caste-dinner. The accused were standing near the shop, and asked complainant not to shut the shop as they would look after his property. Complainant left the shop open and went to the dinner. When he returned in the morning, he discovered the theft and asked accused about it. The matter was reported to the police, who traced the offence to the accused. His Worship sentenced accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Jain High Priest.— A correspondent writes :—The Jains of Baroda assembled on the evening of the 21st instant, under the presidency of Muni Shri Kantivajayji, to adopt measures with a view to perpetuating the memory of their late high priest, Muni Shri Atmaramji, who died at Gujranwala, in the Punjab. A description of the life of the Muni having been read, a Deccani Jain spoke on the necessity of commemorating the Muni's highly useful career. Professor Nathu Manchhachand, Mr. Nandlal Vakil, and Mr. Giriharlal Mody, B.A., Inspector of Schools, having spoken, the resolution was adopted on the motion of Sheth Gokalbhoy. It was agreed that a Jain seminary with a musical class be founded out of the funds that may be collected, and that the institution bear the name of the late Maha Muni. A gentleman expressed his wish to present to the future school books of the value of Rs. 500. Several large sums were subscribed to the main fund, carrying up the total to about seven thousand rupees. An influential committee was appointed to canvass further subscriptions. Thanks to the chair closed the proceedings.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT BY A BUILDER.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Acting Chief Judge.)

W. C. ROWE VS. MRS. E. ATKINS.

Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff in the first case, and defendant in the cross-suit, while Mr. Hemming represented the defendant and plaintiff in the cross-suit. In the first case the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,737, being the balance of contract-work and extra work done by him for the defendant, for building her house, called "Craige Lodge," at Bellasis Road, Byculla. In the cross-suit, Mrs. Atkins claimed to recover from Mr. Rowe a sum of Rs. 1,000 as damages alleged to have been sustained by her by reason of Mr. Rowe's alleged breach of contract in that he failed to complete the building within the stipulated time, and also Rs. 400 as damages for the defendant constructing a four-feet verandah, instead of five-feet, as arranged.

In the first case, it was contended, on behalf of the defendant, Mrs. Atkins, that the plaintiff having failed to carry out the contract, he was not entitled to recover anything for the work done ; that the work was not done according to the contract, that he had used alabasture instead of oil paint to the ceiling, and that M. Rowe sub-let the contract to another man.

In the cross-suit it was stated, on behalf of Mr. Rowe, that the delay was due to the plaintiff's failure to make fortnightly payments and to extra work he was ordered by her to execute. As regarded the verandah, it was contended that he (Mr. Rowe) followed the building plan supplied to him by Mr. Campbell, who showed the width of the verandah to be four feet, that he had cut timber for five feet verandah, but he had to re-cut them to bring the verandah in conformity to Mr. Campbell's plan.

At the hearing of the suit, it was suggested by the learned Judge that Mr. Campbell, who was summoned as a witness on behalf of Mrs. Atkins, should go and examine the alleged defects in the building and give an estimate as to the amount that would be required to cure such defects. Mr. Campbell accordingly attended the premises, and made an estimate that Rs. 62 would be required to scrape the alabasture and to re-paint the ceiling and for sundry other works.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, said that the defendant, Mrs. Atkins, was entittled to deduct Rs. 62 from the amount of the bill, and passed a decree for Mr. Rowe for Rs. 1,675, and certified Rs. 135 as the professional costs of his pleader. In the cross-suit, his Honour held that there was a breach on the part of the defendant, and after making due allowance for extra work and other circumstances, the learned Judge allowed Rs. 700 as damages. With regard to the verandah, his Honour said there was some misapprehension on the part of the parties, but when Mrs. Atkins showed her dissatisfaction with regard to the verandah, the defendant, Mr Rowe, ought not to have proceeded to build a four-feet verandah without express permission of the plaintiff, or of her engineer. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the learned Judge thought Rs. 125 would be ample compensation for the same. The learned Judge, therefore, passed a decree in favour of Mrs. Atkins for Rs. 825, and certified Rs. 51 as the professional costs of her solicitor, which amount should be set off as against the decree passed in the first suit.

DIVINE SERVICE.

St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Tuesday, June 23.
Vigil of Saint John the Baptist.
6 p.m.—Evensong anp Sermon. Hymns 414 and 432.

Wednesday, June 24.
Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 50, 261 and 448.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

The further hearing of the case against E. A. Culloden, was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday. Messrs. Hume and S. Leslie, Snr. as on previous occasions, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cradenburgh, defended the accused.

Native Constable Mir Mohamed Bux, was the first witness, tendered for cross-examination. He said :—On the night of the 16th April, when Mr. Stewart came up to me, and reported that he had been assaulted, he was accompanied by the driver or syce of a gari. He carried a lamp. Only Mr. Stewart spoke to me. No Babus came up and spoke to me, the whole time that I was with Mr. Stewart, I did not recognise him as a missionary from his dress. I cannot say whether he wore a white or black coat. He was dressed like a "gora." I cannot say whether his coat was buttoned to his neck. I did not see that his clothes were torn. He did not tell me that they were torn. I did not notice whether his clothes were crumpled or soiled. Mr. Stewart told me he had been assaulted by budmashes. He told me that he had been robbed of four rupees out of ten he had in his pocket. He showed me six rupees. Not a single word was said about a watch, I only saw the gari, and the driver and syce, but no budmashes. I went on my beat at 10 o'clock that night. I walked about my beat. I did not see any Kabulis about my beat, either before or after the alleged assault. Mr. Stewart did not say a word to me about Kabulis. There was a pup inside the gari. Mr. Stewart said that he had lost his pup, and I went up to the gari and found it inside. All the blinds of the conveyance were up. After Mr. Stewart had re-entered the gari, he told the driver to drive home. I asked him to come to the thana with me. He said he would go alone. The Muchipara thana was about half-a-mile from where we were at the time. Mr. Stewart had to pass the thana on his way back. Mr. Stewart did not tell me that some one had been in the gari with him.

To Mr. Hume in re-examination.—I do not know whether it was the driver or the syce came up to me with Mr. Stewart. The door of the gari on one side was closed. It was open on the other side. All the windows were up. My beat that night was from the corner of Muchipara to Carey's Churchlane. The extent of beat was half-a-mile. When I first heard Mr. Stewart call out for a policeman, he was about 50 yards from me. I found the gari in my beat.

To the Court.—Mr. Stewart spoke to me in Hindustani. He speaks the language fairly well.

The only other prosecution witness, who was for cross-examination (Mr. Christian) was absent, and the case was thereupon adjourned till the 24th for Mr. Christian's evidence.

Within a few minutes of the adjournment of the case, Mr Christian appeared in Court and explained that he had been unavoidably detained downstairs. As the accused and Messrs. Hume, Leslie, and Cranenburgh had not left the Court, the case was restored to the day's file.

Mr. J. R. Christian, prosecution witness, cross-examined by Mr. Cranenburgh, said :—I am a member of the Union Chapel Christian Endeavour Society. I kept Minutes of the meetings I attend. I started the book towards the end of January or early in February. Mr. Stewart knows that I kept such a book. After the institution of this case, Mr. Stewart and I had a dispute as to an occurrence at a certain meeting, and I proved he was wrong by reference to my Minute-book. Culloden attended one of the Society's meetings in February. Culloden was introduced to Mr. Stewart, about twelve days before the alleged assault. I introduced him. We were in the compound of the Chapel, about 40 yards from the gate, half-way between the gate and the parsonage. Mr. Stewart, Mills, and I were going out for a walk when we saw Culloden. Accused joined us, and when we got out of the gate, we turned to the right and walked down Dhurrumtollah towards Wellington Square. Mr. Stewart chatted with Culloden as we walked along. When we were off Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet's Dhurrumtollah Street branch dispensary, Culloden left us. He had walked about 1,200 yards with us. When Culloden was leaving, Mr. Stewart shook hands with him and wished him good-bye. About four or five days after that Culloden and Mr. Stewart met on the steps of the Union Chapel. Culloden had come to a prayer meeting. Mr. Stewart shook hands with him and welcomed him to the meeting. Mr. Stewart addressed him by name. He said : "How are you, Culloden ?" I have know Culloden for some considerable length of time. I have known that he has been suffering for months past from a painful illness involving much loss of blood. I have often written to the accused to come over to our meetings. I do not know who introduced the accused to Mrs. Stewart, but I have seen her shake hands with him and speak to him. At his request, I gave my Minute-book to Mr. Stewart shortly after the institution of this case. He has not returned the book to me yet. I used to enter the names of the soldiers who attended the meetings, but I did not do so regularly. If I did not know their names, I enquired of them personally. The Minute-book contains several soldiers' names. I have been a member of the Endeavour Society for over a year, and I have seen soldiers at every meeting I have attended. The same soldiers do not all come very regularly, but some have attended three or four meetings at a stretch. The average attendance of soldiers is half-a-dozen. I think there were five soldiers present at the meeting on the 16th of April. There were more than three. If I cannot ascertain solder's names, I write down that so many soldiers are present. I cannot guarantee the accurracy of my entries. I wrote down a week after the meeting of the 16th April that three soldiers had attented the meeting. I added this information to the Minutes which I had written down the same evening. The dispute between myself and Mr. Stewart about the meeting of the 16th April was in regard to the attendance of the soldiers at that meeting. He said that he had spoken to certain soldiers, at the meeting, and he asked me for their names, I referred to my book and gave him one name. He wrote that down. I think it was O'Neil, who is a Corporal in the Shropshire Regiment. Mr. Stewart asked me to write to O'Neil to come ever to the parsonage and to bring the names of the other three soldiers who were supposed to have been present at that meeting. O'Neil did not come but wrote. Several soldiers called from time to time and saw Mr. Stewart about this case. Private Dyer has been to the parsonage about this case. Private Sandells as well as Privates Edwards and Gregory all called and saw Mr. Stewart after the institution of this case. They came several times and the case was freely discussed, sometimes in the verandah, and at other times in the compound of the Chapel. The several discussions lasted about five minutes at a time. Sometimes these meeting and discussions were on other than meeting evenings. I have seen Dyer more than once on meeting evenings, and on different other occasions. Refreshments are sometimes served after our meetings. They are served oftener than not. Only ice water was served round after the meeting broke up on the night of the 16th April. It was a hot night and cold water was passed round. People stay on and talk after the meetings for from ten to fifteen minutes. Soldiers often stay on after our meetings. I am not sure that any did so after the meeting of the 16th April. About sixteen people chatted together after that meeting. I will not swear that there were no soldiers among these. It is quite possible that there were some. I was engaged in talking. The chatting did not last more than ten or fifteen minutes. I swear this. There were about twelve civilians, ladies and gentlemen, at the social chat. Mr. Stewart was present. I can remember his presence because he was close to me. Mr. Stewart stayed till the last person left. Those who remained for the social chat went at different periods. Two went out together at the last. They were Cameron and Cunliffe. I do not know when the soldiers left the meeting. Mr. Stewart accompanied Cameron and Cunliffe to the gate. When they went to the gate there were no soldiers there. I swear I could not see any. I followed Mr. Stewart and the two others to the gate within a couple of minutes. When I reached the gate, Mr. Stewart was alone. He wore a white coat buttoned up to the neck. When he wears these white coats, Mr. Stewart does not wear a waistcoat, only an under cotton vest. As a matter of fact, he had no waistcoat on that evening. I have seen Mr. Stewart dressed in his white coats hundreds of times, and have not known him wear a waistcoat with such coats. His black coats have turned-down collars.

At the stage, the further hearing was adjourned, till the 24th instant

The phrase "under Royal patronage" is now to have a definite meaning. The select band of tradesmen who are empowered by warrant to use the Royal Arms have resolved to prosecute all who display the escutcheon without authority. They have an Act of Parliament to back them, and they have succeeded in putting it in force against certain shopkeepers in the Edgware-road. These unhappy persons had set up the lion and unicorn over their doors without warrant, and they at once admitted their offence, and were substantially fined. Fancy the lion and unicorn as supporters of anything in the Edgware-road ! The thing is preposterous. These beasts are even more select than the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, for they rarely perform out of May Fair. The numerous purveyors of pills, wafer biscuits, digestive loaves, and sauces patronised by the Royal Family, will now be expected to make good what, in many cases, it is to be feared, is but an idle boast. It is certain that Royalty cannot consume a tithe of these things, or it would soon be extinct in the land.

In spite of the Punjab University rule that candidates who have used unfair means at an examination are not only disqualified from passing the examination but also from appearing on subsequent occasions during the next two years. There were no less than 29 candidates at the last middle school examination who resorted to unfair means and whose names are now published for general information.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL OIL SEEDS.

The Final Report on the Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1895-96, is as follows :—

Character of the season.—The character of the early part of the oilseed season of 1895-96 was described in the preliminary report of the oilseed crops issued on the 11th February 1896. In January, the amount of rainfall was less than usual in all Divisions, except North Bengal. In February, the rainfall was in defect in all districts, except East Bengal. In March. it was below the normal. Area cultivated.—The total area cultivated with oilseeds this year, is estimated at 4,159,700 acres, against 4,274,000 acres estimated to have been sown in the previous year. The decrease of 114,300 acres or 2·67 per cent., is probably due to the total absence of rain during the sowing season. Character of the crop.—Of the 45 districts of these provinces, only one district, viz., Angul, estimates the outturn of the different kinds of oilseed crops at 16 annas, eleven districts report the crops as varying from 12 annas to less than 15 annas, and 29 districts from 8 annas to less than 12 annas. Four districts, viz., Birbhum, Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Palamau, report crops varying from 4 annas to 7 annas. Taking into consideration the above estimates, the average outturn of the province, calculated with reference to the areas sown, amounts to 10½ annas. It is noticeable that the dry season has proved beneficial to the outturn in some parts of Eastern and Nothern Bengal. Gross outturn of oilseeds.—Assuming, as in previous reports, 6 maunds per acre to be the average produce of linseed, mustard and rape-seed, and 4½ maunds per acre that of til and other oilseeds, the gross outturn of the oilseed crops in these provinces, during the year under report, amounts to 552,200 tons, against 625,300 tons, estimated to have been produced in the previous year. This outturn is in accord with the general characteristics of the season, which proved too dry in most parts of Bengal for the successful cultivation of oilseeds.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1896.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

2. There will be a meeting of "A" Company at Head-quarters on Wednesday the 24th instant at 6 p.m., at which all members are requested to attend.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, June 13.)

Mr A E Harward, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Kamrup, on being relieved by Capt P R T Gurdon, I C S, is transferred to Sylhet, and appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet and Sessions Judge of Cachar, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr R H Greaves, I C S.

Capt P R T Gurdon, I S C, Depy Commr, Goalpara, on being relieved by Mr A G Hallifax, I C S, is transferred to Gauhati and appointed to be Depy Commr of the Kamrup district, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr A E Harward, I C S.

Mr A G Hallifax, I C S, Asst Commr, Karimganj, on being relieved by Mr J A Ezechiel, I C S, is transferred to Dhubri, and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Goalpara, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Captain P R T Gurdon, I S C

Mr J A Ezechiel, I C S, Asst Commr, Goalpara, is transferred to Karimganj, and placed in charge of that subdivision, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr A G Hallifax I C S.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 17.)

The Hon Mr C E Buckland, C I E, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July 1896.

Mr H D de M Carey is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Boora.

Mr F C French, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th July 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F R Roe is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Faridpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F C French, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Muzaffarpur.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints, under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892, Mr George Irving to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, vice Mr J G Womack, resigned.

Mr T M Browne, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gaya, is transferred temporarily to Darbhanga.

Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, District Superintendent of Police, on furlough, is posted to the district of Dinajpur.

Mr A B C Comber, Assistant Superintendent of Police, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 23rd May 1896, vice Mr W F S Allen, deceased.

Mr J G Bell is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Reserve Force and Fire Brigade, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H S Johnstone, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 20.)

Mr H J Boas, Asst Commr, Naini Tal, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 6th July 1896.

Mr P Wyndham, Depy Supt, Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 21st July 1896.

Surgns-Capt J Garvie and J S S Lumsden M B, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Government by the Govt of India, to officiate as Civil Surgns, 2nd class, and to be posted, respectively, to the Bijnor and Kheri districts.

Mr L B Goad, Asst Dist Supt of Police, on return from leave, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, until further orders.

Mr T W Morris Offg Joint Magte, Mirzapur, on return from leave, to officiate as Depy Supt, Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, vice Mr P Wyndham, granted leave.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 9th to 15th June.)

EXPORTS.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—284 bales cotton, 357 cwt cotton (unpressed), 6,920 cwt wheat.
Alphee s (Bombay)—5,642 cwt wheat and 6,496 lbs tea (for transhipment to Batoum).
Hillbrook s (Liverpool)—129 bales cotton, 5,357 bales wool, 12,000 cwt wheat, 2,108 cwt bones (for transhipment to Aberdeen) and 50,000 cwt bones.
Dumra s (Bombay)—408 cwt wool (unpressed), 6,790 cwt wheat, and 693 corges skins.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—923 cwt cotton (unpressed), 120 cwts rapeseed, etc, 15,148 cwt wheat, and 7 cwt rice.
Pachumba s (Bombay)—60 cwt wool, (unpressed), 2,780 cwt wheat, and 396 corges skins.
Pemba s (Bombay)—73 cwt cotton (unpressed), and 400 cwt wheat.
Maria Valerie s (Trieste)—4,000 cwt gingellyseed, 7 corges hides, and 150 corges hides (for transhipment to Venice).

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—144 pieces white goods (foreign), and 196 pieces prints (foreign).
Locksly Hall s (Liverpool)—250 pieces white goods (foreign), 200 pieces prints (foreign), and 1,005 cwt steel.
Hillbrook s (Liverpool via Bombay)—250 pieces white goods (foreign).
Dwarka s (Bombay)—2,409 lbs grey yarns (foreign), and 27,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Kapurthala s (Bombay)—400 lbs grey yarns (foreign), and 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Munificent s (London)—22 pieces prints (foreign).
Dumra s (Bombay)—60 pieces grey goods (foreign), 170 pieces white goods (foreign), 99 pieces prints (foreign).
Drachenfels s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—772 cwt iron bar, &c, and 127 cwt steel.
Pachumba s (Bombay)—180 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,030 pieces grey goods (Indian), 995 pieces white goods (foreign), 358 pieces prints (foreign), 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,287 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,655 pieces prints (foreign), 600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), and 5 cwt iron bar, &c.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—11,800 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21,899 pieces grey goods (Indian), 32,591 pieces white goods (foreign), 9,744 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 27,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 11,150 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 48 cwt iron bar, &c.
Marquis Bacquehem s (Trieste)—400 pieces prints (foreign).
Pachumba s (Bombay)—799 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,155 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,695 pieces white goods (foreign), 611 pieces prints (foreign), 900 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 3,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), and 500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—223 cwt iron bar, &c.

The bagpipes are not very popular south of the Border, and we doubt if their music is so much admired in Scotland as it once was. But it is interesting to learn from an article which Mr. W. M. Gilbert contributes to the June number of the *Magazine of Art* that at one time in Skye there were two schools, or colleges, for pipe music—one at Borreraig, taught by the Macrimmons, the hereditary pipers of the Macleods, and the other at Peingowan, conducted by the Macarthurs, the hereditary pipers of the McDonalds. Both colleges were endowed with lands, and to them gentlemen in all parts of the Highlands sent their pipers to learn the martial music of the "gran' Heilan' bagpipes." It was a veritable Academia ; for master and pupils sat on green knolls in the open air, to teach and to learn. Many consider that the open air and at some distance from the listeners, is still the best place for the bagpipes.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'lade. In.	Esp'lade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered......	22	27	17	75	19	96	17	10
Monday, June 22..........	3	26	2	40	7	74	2	96
Total..	25	53	20	15	27	70	20	6
Total fall to June 22, 1895	20	14	15	48	16	65	17	16
Total fall to June 22, 1894	22	62	17	6	17	26	16	59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m., at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·414	ESE	5	88·8	81·0	68	0·25	1·65	—0·03
Agra	29·362	SE	12	100·5	84·2	70	...	1·40	+0·08
Cawnpore	29·369	SE	16	96·3	81·1	74	...	0·88	...
Allahabad	29·416	ESE	21	94·6	80·8	75	0·02	2·63	—0·19
Jhansi	29·287	NE	12	99·1	77·7	87	0·05	3·93	+1·56
Jacobabad	29·297	C	8	119·5	91·0	47	...	0·05	+0·04
Karachi	29·327	SSW	10	95·3	85·0	86	...	...	—0·16
Jeypore	29·383	NE	9	103·6	84·4	61	...	0·77	—0·45
Ajmere	29·368	NE	4	98·9	84·0	70	...	3·22	+2·21
Deesa	29·362	SE	13	100·4	77·0	89	0·19	2·96	+2·25
Ahmedabad	29·348	SSW	5	94·2	79·6	88	0·27	4·55	...
Bhuj	29·329	W	12	102·6	82·4	83	0·05	0·70	—0·44
Rajkot	29·334	N	7	94·4	79·0	77	...	4·97	+1·24
Veraval	29·343	..	42	84·0	79·3	93	1·83	9·02	..
Neemuch	29·381	WSW	11	96·3	75·6	93	0·54	2·89	+0·93
Indore	29·399	SW	8	81·8	73·6	98	1·63	4·07	—0·50
Saugor	29·300	WSW	10	80·8	74·1	95	1·58	5·74	+2·20
Jubulpore	29·396	SSE	7	83·4	74·1	95	3·89	9·48	+3·98
Hoshangabad	29·329	SW	9	85·3	74·1	95	3·97	9·71	+4·53
Khandwa	29·421	W	9	77·7	76·1	97	1·30	8·03	+4·18
Raipur	29·480	S	12	78·2	74·6	79	0·31	11·83	+6·73
Nagpur	29·465	S	20	79·2	74·1	95	0·70	11·65	+6·02
Amraoti	29·445	WSW	12	79·1	72·8	93	0·22	11·94	+7·76
Akola	29·436	SW	10	84·0	74·7	89	0·09	6·41	+2·99
Surat	29·383	SW	F	82·0	79·1	89	1·73	5·03	—0·61
Malegaon	29·433	SW	9	81·4	74·1	91	0·66	6·01	+2·54
Bombay	29·527	W	26	85·7	76·2	93	2·21	20·70	+8·05
Poona	29·533	WSW	30	83·1	70·9	75	0·40	5·63	+2·06
Ahmednagar	29·512	SW	6	83·8	71·4	93	0·10	7·97	..
Aurangabad	29·514	SW	15	80·4	71·7	78	0·12	8·75	...
Sholapur	29·553	SW	23	88·2	74·0	55	...	3·19	—0·82
Ratnagiri	29·613	SW	17	85·4	81·9	87	0·04	13·59	—9·29
Belgaum	29·623	WSW	7	76·2	69·7	88	1·30	11·75	+6·44
Goa	29·680	NW	15	88·4	78·9	83	0·31	25·32	...
Karwar	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	29·809	SW	M	84·2	72·7	31	0·33	20·83	—0·22
Bangalore	29·757	WSW	18	83·3	68·3	90	0·07	1·62	—1·20
Secunderabad	29·572	SW	21	90·6	74·8	64	...	4·58	+1·12
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	29·652	SW	15	90·7	77·8	55	...	0·78	—0·54
Cuddapah	29·658	SW	G	102·2	81·9	53	..	3·2	+0·82
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	29·766	W	7	84·4	73·8	82	0·37	2·94	+1·81
Trichinopoly	29·731	SSW	7	97·6	79·3	57	0·04	0·25	—0·76
Negapatam	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·575	SSW	14	99·8	85·8	63	..	..	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J J H=2·11 (23·08) ; G T H=2·40 (20·15); St G H=2·13 (20·98); C P=2·21 (20·70).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Allahabad, Jacobabad, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Jhansi and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Central India, the Punjab and Rajputana, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Allahabad, Nagpur, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary. Veraval reports a heavy gale. This morning the wind velocity was 46 miles an hour at Veraval, 34 at Poona, 32 at Secunderabad, 26 at Sholapur, 24 at Bombay and Agra, and 22 at Aurangabad. The maximum temperature is in very large excess and the minimum largely so at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 68° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (3·97"), Jubulpore (3·89"), and Bomay (2·21"), between one and two inches at Belgaum, Surat, Khandwa, Saugor, Indore and Veraval, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Poona, Aurangabad, Goa and Cochin. Out of the two depressions the one which was near Veraval and Rajkot yesterday has disappeared, but a large low pressure area still lies at and in the neighbourhood of Rajkot and Surat. The second storm whose centre was near Raipur has slowly advanced north-westwards and its centre now lies somewhere between Hoshangabad and Jhansi where the weather is very unsettled and heavy rain is to be expected in the Central Provinces and Central India. This latter disturbance shows a tendency to move in a westerly direction. Hence the weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 16° and on and off the West Coast betweewn Goa and Karachi is very unsettled, and strong squally winds with gales and heavy rain are to be expected. Conditions are also favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast and at Goa, Karwar and Belgaum. Seychelles reports "strong trades, cloudy sky and lightning to east." The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden continues to be very great, and very strong monsoon appears to be blowing in the Arabian Sea. Owing to interruptions on the telegraph lines this report is printed an hour late.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, June 22.

Sunday's observations :—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Kathiawar, and the depression in that area is slowly filling up. Stormy winds and very squally weather have prevailed off Kathiawar and Bombay coasts during the past twenty-four hours. Pressure has increased rapidly in Bengal and Chota-Nagpur, and fallen briskly in the Central Provinces and Central India. The depression in Chota-Nagpur yesterday is now passing west north-westwards through Baghelkhand, and the pressure at the centre which was a little to the north-east of Jubbulpore, at 8 a.m., was three-tenths of an inch below the centre. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in the West Coast districts, Berar, the Central Provinces, Lower Burma, and Bengal and moderate rain in Chota-Nagpur, Behar and Western districts of the N.-W. P. Akyab and Mercara each report seven inches, Darjeeling six, Raipur five, Sambalpur, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Nagpur, Khandwa, Bombay and Mussoorie, each three inches. In Kathiawar the depression will probably continue to fill up, and in Central India the depression will continue to drift slowly to W. N. W. and will probably give general moderate to heavy rain in the Central Provinces and Central India during the day and night, or moderate rain in the Gangetic Plain.

Later.

Monday's observations :—Pressure has again increased in Kathiawar and the depression in that area is now feebly marked. Strong monsoon winds are blowing in Kathiawar and Bombay coasts, and the weather is probably squally and rough in the adjacent sea area. Pressure has increased rapidly in Chota-Nagpur and the Central Provinces, and fallen slightly in Central India. The depression in that area has advanced west-north-westwards into Central India and is now filling up slowly. Heavy rain has fallen to the South and East of the depression. Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore report four inches ; Pachmarhi three and Indore two. Rain has been received in Upper and Lower Burma, North and East Bengal, Bihar and Chota-Nagpur, and local showers in N.-W.-P. Moderate to heavy rain has also fallen in West Coast districts. The following noteworthy rainfalls are reported from these districts :—Mercara six inches ; Bombay, Surat, and Veraval, each two ; Moulmein, five, Akyab, four and Mussoorie, three. The weather is still generally unsettled in Northern and Central India, but the depression is now slowly filling up and the weather is improving. A strong monsoon is blowing in the Arabian Sea and the Bay, more especially in the former area.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 68 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,108 tons, Captain N F Ferris, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Rangoon (4th June) via Colombo, brought a general cargo.

The s s Thrunscoe, 2,186 tons, Captain J Leisk, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Cardiff (21st May), with a cargo of 4,180 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Marques Bacquehem, 2,740 tons, Captain G Costanzo, cleared yesterday for Kobe, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Baron Babboo, Mr Otto Walser, Mr and Mrs Guzzino and 2 children, Mrs Anna and child, and 12 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,502 tons, Captain G F Simpson, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Delagoa Bay (26th May), brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Carl S Gunnery, Mr P A Yalles, Mr W Wringrowe, Mr F Buzz, Mr B Rustomjee, Mr R Baksh, and 39 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Vincenzo Florio, Captain F Ansaldo, sailing to-day for Genoa and Port Said :—Rev Joseph Hoene, Mr R S Pandit, Mr and Mrs Parker, Major Coenfort, Mr H T Burns, Mr Bratman, Mr A Sakerman, Mr Gola Valaunce, Mr and Mrs Esconaya, Miss Apperson, Captain Diriya, Major Deua Sundraur, Mr Mehta and 6 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Mirzapore, Captain J R Lendon, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr H Abdaialli. From Singapore—Mr W W Graham. From Colombo—Mr H B O Williams, Mr E P Gibbs, Captain S S Robinson, Surgeon R S Burnard, Mr W H Reid, Mr D A Chimmali, Mr R Cowasjee, Mr Moossaji, Mr N C Patel, and Mr R B Nixon. From Sydney—Captain Haynes. From Melbourne—Mrs Shuttleworth, Mr D C Fraser, and Miss Leistman.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	City of Edinburg	2202	Bailey	Karachi		Forbes & Co
B	Munificent	2090	Duddey	P. Gulf	24-6	M M & Co
C	Ehrenfels	1827	Ziegenmeyer	Kurrachee		Glade & Co
D	Australia	2321	Tait	Glasgow		W & A Graham
F	Kt of St John	2254	Billett	Japan	23-6	Tata & Sons
G	Goa	1217	Collins	Zanzibar	20-6	M M & Co
G	Henzada	1341	Kerr	Rangoon	26-6	M M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	Tennaserim	1660	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Thibet	1669	Garrett	R S Ports	28-6	H C Jeosub
L	Mahanadi	547	Adam			Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Do.
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	N P		Do.
M	Kaveri	563	Fakeera			Do.
N	Avoca	905	Davidson	Zanzibar		H C Jeosub
O	Strathness	2395	Durdin	Japan	27-6	W & A Graham & Co
O	Bombay	2049	Robertson			J M & Co
P	Sofari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar		F Heyer
Q	Tokio	2481	Jones Hull		24-6	F Muir & Co
30 ton crane	Fultala	2642	Blott	Calcutta	18-6	M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Iran	4066	Hughes	Dunkirk	23-6	E Bates & Co
2	Barque John Dawi	1013	Charles Born	Calcutta		H A Abdool
3	V Florio	1852	Ansoldo	Genoa	23-6	F Crocco
4	Nurani	2870	Erion	Calcutta	23-6	T Morrison
5	Peninsular	3047	Seymour	London	26-6	P & O S N Co
6	Ravanna	2046	Street	China	25-6	P & O S N Co
7	Amphitrite	2820	Anutu	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
9	Kt. St. George	2999	Bevis	Genoa	23-6	K Nixon & Co
10	Mirzapore					P & O Co
12	Aston Hall		Mcfee			E Bates & Co
14	Dumoa	762	Russell	Kurrachi		M M & Co
18	Lawada	2124	Magennis	Zanzibar	4-7	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

	Vessels.	Ton.				Agent.
	SS Kilwa	1592				B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m, 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44-30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Thurnscoe (s)	Leisk	Cardiff, May 21.
	Mirzapore (s)	London	Shanghai, May 36.
	Goa (s)	Plommer	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	M. Bacquehem (s)	Costanzo	Kobe.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yester day :—
Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi,
" Vincenzo Florio, Ansaldo, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Henzada, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Patna, for Calcutta, &c.
" Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Dumra, for Karachi.
" Amphitrite, for Trieste, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
8	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
	Endeavour s	Breckon	Addrossan.
9	Emir s	Robson	Barron.
	Maria Valerie s	Fellner	Bombay.
	Marq Bacquehem s	Castanto	Trieste.
11	Pachumba s	Kendall	Bombay.
	Bahaduri s	Mann	Bombay.
12	Bombay s	Robertson	Jeddah.
13	Norna s	Harrison	Mary Port.
14	Rheinfels s	Wilkins	Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay.
	Dido s	Watson	Hull via Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
8	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
9	Marq. Bacquehem s	Castanto	Bombay.
10	Maria Valerie s	Fellner	Trieste.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay.
12	Pachumba s	Kendall	Bombay.
	Bahaduri s	Mann	Bombay.
13	Bombay s	Robertson	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Ursa, Phippen, P Bhickaji, (not known.)
" Endeavour, Brecken, The Captain, (not known.)
" Emir, Robson, B and Jivanji, (not known.)
" Norna, Harrison, (not known.)
" Rheinfels, Wilkins, D Graham and Co. for Hamburg.
" Dido, Watson, Finlay, M and Co. for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
19 Suisang s, Galsworthy, Hongkong, May 30.
DEPARTURE.
June 19.—Steamer Kasara.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 22.

FROM LONDON.
Shannon s—4 cases medicine, etc, Syed Abdool Rozack.
Munificent s—3 cases medine, Kursondas Nathoo and Co ; 7 cases medicine, G Damoder and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Marquis Bacquehem s—5 bales paper, Hussonally Abdcolally ; 34 cases writing paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Edduljee Bezonjee.
Bangalore s—4 casks glassware, M O M Eshag.
Australia s—1 pipe portwine, M Russee and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Mazagon s—1 qr-cask brandy, M Russee and Co.
FROM HULL.
Tokio s—17 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 13 barrels chemicals, Keshawjee Ramdas.
FROM MARSEILLES.
V Florio s—51 cases vermouth and 50 cases wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 22.

FOR GLASGOW.
Australia s—2,000 cwt mussoor, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—100 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co ; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 20 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 29 cwt condiments, M M Poonjiajee ; 30 cwt fish maws, R Dhunji and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Kt of St George s—130 cwt gum, Tyabjee and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—642 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton Gill and Co ; 157 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co
FOR GENOA.
Kt of St George s—75 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Ravenna s—1 box cow bazaar, D Mowjee ; 1 parcel cowbazar, B Esmall ; 10 cwt peacock feathers, M M Essabhoy.
FOR KOBE.
Strathness s—226 bales cotton, Tata and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Bhundara s—111 bales cotton, D Ramcoover ; 200 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your air is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harringdon Road, London England.

SPORT IN EUROPE.

"LE GRAND PRIX."

The Grand Prize of Paris of 200,000 fr. (8,000 sovs.) 150,000 fr. (6,000 sovs.) given by the City of Paris, and 50,000 fr. (2,000 sovs.) by the five great Railway Companies, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1893, of every description and country, added to a Sweepstakes of 1,000 fr. (40 sovs.), each ; 600 fr. (24 sovs.) ft. and 500 fr. (20 sovs.) only if declared by 10 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding the race, or 100 fr. (4 sovs.) only if declared by 10 p.m. on the 1st May 1896 ; the second to receive 20,000 fr. (800 sovs.) and the third 10,000 fr. (400 sovs.) out of the stakes ; weights—colts 56 kilos (about 8st. 11lbs.), fillies 54½ kilos (about 8st. 8lbs.) ; about 3,000 metres, grand course (about 1 mile and 7 furlongs) ; 449 subs Closed September 18th, 1894.

M Edmond Blanc's c Arreau, by Clover—Asta, Barlen 1
M A Abeille's c Champaubert, (late Titus), by Little Duck—Tantrip Boon 2
M H Delamarre's b c Montreuil, by Raffaello or Sansonette—Versailles Rolfe 3
M H Adler's c Arcachon, by Bay Archer—Regente II 0
M Edmond Blanc's c Pouzac, by Hagioscope—Princess Victoria 0
Compte de Ganay's c Kerym, by Kambyse—Kate II 0
Compte de Ganay's c Bizanos, by Doubloon—Barcarolle 0
M Maurice de Ghenst's f Liane, by Gournay—L'Etoile 0
Compte G de Juigne's c Daphnis, by Yellow—La Dame Blanche 0
M Albert Menier's c Beato, by Peurtant—Bavarde 0
M Albert Menier's c Bourg, by Richelieu—Bourgoyne 0
Prince J Murat's c Osymondias, by Oriflamme—Cambyse 0
M J Pratt's c Champignol, by Lesancy—Chapine 0
M H Ridgway's c Shannon, by Atlantic—Severn 0
Marquis de Tracy's c Telcave, by Silene—Tomyris 0

Betting : 14 to 1 against Arreau, 5 to 1 Champaubert, 14 to 1 Montreuil, 9 to 4 Champignol. Won by half a length ; same distance between second and third.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The Ascot Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft and only 5 sovs. if declared by Tuesday next, with 1,000 sovs. added ; the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 out of the stakes ; winners of a handicap after May 28, at 0-30 p.m., 7lbs., of any two or one value 1,000 sovs. 10lbs. extra ; the winner of the Derby, Oaks, or Grand Prix de Paris, if entered, to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the handicap. Once round, starting at the distance post about two miles. (34 subs.)

Mr de St Alary's c Arlequin. 3yrs, 8st. 5 lbs. Ferres 1
Lord Durham's b c Son o' Mine, by Isonomy—Allibech, 5yrs, 7st. 7lbs Madden 2
Mr. J S Morrison's ch c Piety, by Satiety—Devote, 3yrs, 6st. 4lbs. Luke 3
Mr. Fairie's b f Galeottia, by Galopin—Agave, 4yrs, 7st. 2lbs. 0
Mr. C J Blake's ch m Bowline, by Torpedo—Eline, 6yrs, 8st. 0
Mr. Wallace Johnstone's b c Meilekh, by Wisdom—Lovely, 4yrs, 6st. 11 lbs. 0
Mr. A H Hudson's b f Fusilade, by Peter—Brown Bess, 4yrs, 6st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. L de Rothschild's br f Fiesole, by Satiety—Florence, 3yrs, 6st. 6lbs. 0
(Winner trained in France)

Betting : 8 to 1 against Arlequin, 5 to 4 Son O Mine, 20 to 1 Piety. Won in a canter by ten lengths ; a head dividing second and third.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

The Royal Hunt Cup, a piece of plate value 500sovs. with 1,500sovs. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h ft. ; the winner of a race value 500sovs. or of any handicap after June 4, 5lbs., if of a handicap value 500sovs. 10lbs. extra ; the winner of the Grand Prix de Paris to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the weights ; the second to receive 300sovs. and the third 100 out of the stakes. New Mile (seven furlongs and 166 yards). 65 subs.

Lord Rosebery's b h Quarrel (late Tarrare), by Discord—Free and Easy, 4yrs. Fagan 1
Mr A Bailey's ch c Gazetteer, by Gallinule—Award, 5yrs. T Loates 2
Mr E Hobson's b c the Tup, by The Lambkin—Courtship, 4yrs, Allsopp 3
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's br f Utica, by St Simon—Biserta, 4yrs 0
Lord William Beresford's ch f Ghislaine, by Richelieu—Grace, 5yrs 0
Capt Machell's b m Erin, by Brown Prince—Hollythorn, 6yrs 0
Sir H Farquhar's b c The Quack, by Friar's Balsam—dam by Galopin, 3 yrs 0
Lord Ellesmere's ch c McNeil, by Galliard—Zareba, 4yrs 0
Mr P Lorrilard's Anisette II, 4yrs 0
Mr B I Barnato's b c The Corsican, by Exile II—Warble, 4yrs 0
Mr Hamar Bass's ch c Carlton Grange, by Carlton—Mystery, 4yrs 0
Mr Douglas Baird's b c Symington, by Ayrshire—Siphonia, 3yrs 0
Mr T Jennings, Jun's ch f Literature, by Laureate II—Thora, 3yrs 0
Mr Jersey's br c Amberite, by Ayrshire—Cartridge, 3yrs 0
Mr H McCalmont's Mitre, 3yrs 0
Mr R G Heaton's b c Royal Stag, by Highland Chief—Barcelona, 3yrs 0
Lord Zetland's br g Seaholm, by Friar's Balsam—Spieglechieff, 4yrs 0
(Winner trained by Walters, jun.)

Betting : 7 to 2 against Quarrel, 5 to 1 Gazetteer, 100 to to 14 The Tup. Won by half a length ; three-quarters of a length dividing second and third.—"Asian."

BENGAL CAVALRY DINNER CLUB.

The annual dinner was held at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday evening. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presided, as he has done on the two former occasions. In responding to the toast of his health which was proposed by Lord Loch, His Royal Highness referred in glowing terms to the brilliant services of many of the distinguished officers present, specially alluding to Lord Loch, whose reputation is world-wide ; to Gen. Sir Sam Browne ; to Sir Robert Low, who has so recently returned from the successful conduct of the Chitral expedition ; to Sir John Watson, and to Gen. Prinsep. In concluding, His Royal Highness paid a tribute to the efforts of the chairman of the Club Committee (Gen. W. H. Paget), and of the hon. secretary (Mr. Austin Low), which he graciously said had made the meeting in every way a success. Appended is a full list of gentlemen present with their present, or former regiments :—

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G., Hon. Colonel 6th Bengal Cavalry and 11th Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers ; Lt.-Col J. L. Aberig Mackay, 8th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieut. H. M. Allen, 5th Punjab Cavalry ; Capt. G. de S. Barrow, 4th Bengal Cavalry ; Capt. G. P. Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers ; Col. A. J. Bannerman, Central India Horse ; Capt. G. (Ulick Browne, 12th Bengal Cavalry ; Gen. Sir Sam Browne, V.C., G. C. B., 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; Capt. C. Bailey, 16th Bengal Cavalry ; Col. W. I. Bax, 11th Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers ; Surg-Major C. H. Beatson Duke of Cambridge's Own 10th Bengal Lancers ; Col. O Barnes, C. B., Duke of Cambridge's Own 10th Bengal Lancers; Col. A. P. Broome, 18th Bengal Lancers ; Major-Gen. Hamilton Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry ; Col. A. R. Chapman, 1st Bengal Cavalry ; Lieut. R. E. Chaplin, 8th Bengal Cavalry ; Col. C. Walter Campbell, 1st Bengal Lancers ; Capt. G. A. Cookson, 16th Bengal Cavalry ; Col. T. Cadell, V. C., 3rd Bengal Cavalry ; Major Colin Campbell, Central India Horse ; Lieut. J. S. Corlett, 15th Duke of Connaught's Bengal Lancers ; Col. F. Currie, 1st European Light Cavalry ; Major F. G. Delamain, 11th Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers ; Capt. J. A. Douglas, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Lieut. C. G. Ewart, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Major-Gen. R. Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers ; Lieut.-Col. R. Gartside-Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry ; Gen. Sir. H. H. Gough, V.C., G.C.B., 12th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieut. C. H. H. Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry ; Gen. Sir. C.J.S. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Capt. R. E. Grimston, 6th Bengal Cavalry ; Col G. T. Halliday, 15th Bengal Cavalry ; Capt. H. Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers ; Lieut. F. G. C. Humfrey ; Capt. C. Jackson, 3rd Bengal Cavalry ; Col. G. Jackson, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Col. H. C. Kemble, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Surg.-Capt M. A. Ker, 19th Bengal Lancers ; Brig.-Surg-Lieut.-Col. D. F. Keegan, Central India Horse ; Col. W. A. Lawrence, 17th Bengal Cavalry ; Gen. Sir R. C. Low, G. C. B., 13th Duke of Connaught's Bengal Lancers ; Capt. R. B. Low, 9th Bengal Lancers ; Mr. Austin Low, Honorary Secretary ; Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.C. Skinner's Horse ; Lieut. A. G. Maxwell, 6th Bengal Cavalry ; Major-Gen. R. Reveley Mitford, 14th Bengal Lancers ; Major W. F. Montresor, 17th Bengal Cavalry ; Capt. H. J. M. Macandrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Col. St. T. F. Michell ; Lieut. W. H. Norman, 11th Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers ; Capt. Hon. H. D. Napier ; Gen. Sir D. M. Probyn, V. C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., 11th Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers ; Major-Gen. G. A. Prendergast, 15th Bengal Lancers ; Major-Gen. C. R. Pennington, C.B., 14th, Bengal Lancers ; Major Genl. M. M. Prendergast, 4th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieut. H. McNeale Patterson, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Maj.-Gen. A. H. Prinsep, C. B., 11th Prince of Wales's Own Bengal Lancers ; Major-Gen. W. H. Paget, 5th Punjab Cavalry ; Capt. H. J. E. Palmer ; Capt. G. W. Rawlins, 12th Bengal Cavalry ; Col. D. H. Robertson, 9th Bengal Cavalry ; Major-Gen. J. C. Stewart, C. B., 7th Bengal Cavalry ; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. A. Simmonds, 12th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieut. A. le F. Smith, 4th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieut. A. C. Stewart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides ; Lieut.-Col. Dudley Sampson, 9th Bengal Lancers ; Surg.-Major, W. A. Sykes, D.S.O., 18th Bengal Lancers ; Major-Gen. R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., 17th Bengal Cavalry ; Major C. Stuart, 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; Col. G. C. Thomson, 1st Bengal Cavalry ; Capt. C. B. Templer, 19th Bengal Lancers ; Major-Gen. Upperton, C. B., 6th Prince of Wales's Bengal Cavalry; Col. E. Vibart, 15th Bengal Lancers ; Gen. Sir John Watson, V.C. K.C.B., 13th Duke of Connaught's Bengal Lancers ; Capt. M. E. Willoughby, 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Gen. O. Wilkinson, C.B., 2nd Bengal Lancers ; Gen. Sir K. E. Wood, C.I. Horse ; Capt. F. de B. Young, 6th Prince of Wales's Bengal Cavalry ; Capt. L. N. Younghusband, 19th Bengal Lancers.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

THE latest telegraphic advices to hand through Reuter, were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, and we now have merely to annex our usual comparative statement of the movements of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date, give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	15,000	15,000	13,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	21,000	27,000	15,000
,, ,, Continent	4,000	9,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,130,000	7,875,000	5,831,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,1-2,000	3,381,000	2,790,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,169,000	3,158,000	2,218,000
,, Stock in the Ports	270,000	443,000	357,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	2,260,000	3,462,510	2,980,560
,, ,, Surats	320,000	292,620	298,190

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	917,000	1,612,380	1,470,900
,, London	7,000	8,500	9,000
American Afloat	30,100	68,000	30,000
East Indian ,,	15,000	22,000	11,000
Total	9,99,000	1,710,880	1,520,900
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	3 11-16d.	4 1-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 5-32d.	3d.	3 1-4d.
Difference	25-32d.	11-161.	13-16d.

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share Markets have been closed to-day for the *Mohurrum* holiday.

The Wheat and Seeds and Cotton markets have been open, and in the former the usual small business was done at former rates; and in the latter a very little business passed, in a steady market, with prices unchanged. Exporters bought 300 bales Bhagulkote, at Rs. 168, and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 150; and the Mills took 100 each of Bengal and Julgaum, at Rs. 153 and Rs. 154 per candy, respectively.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,860	bales.
Wheat	7,771	cwts.
Linseed	14,596	,,
Rapeseed	1,772	,,
Poppyseed	663	,,
Castorseed	970	,,
Rice	6,396	,,

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
279-95—M H Khan—(for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhoy vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—M N Saklatwalla—Part heard.
543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Payne G and S.
385-95—Jehangir Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Chitnis M and M, In person and Craigie L and O.
574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff.
423-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnabai vs Visoondas Ruttonchund—Little and Co.
505-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnadas Toolsidas vs L W G Rivett Carnac and another—Little and Co.
551-88—Hiralal and M—Cursondas Govindjee vs Vandravandas Purshotumdas and another—Muljee and R, and Little and Co.
437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co.
323-95—Brown and M—Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta—Wadia and G.
398-95—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta vs Ruttanjee Jamasjee Mistry—Brown and M.
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

577-95—Payne G and S—Pyladdas Shubkurn vs Panalal Sadarmull—Brown and M.
180-96—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Vizbhookandas vs Bai Bhanbai—Brown and M.
204-96—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Vizbhookandas vs Bai Bhanbai and another—Brown and M.
205-96—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Vizbhookandas vs Bai Bhanbai and another—Brown and M.
209-96—Dikshit and D—Rambhau Balaji Bari and another vs Alli Abdoola.
210-96—Bhaishunker and K—Krishnabai vs Kashinath Dajee Rege and another—Little and Co, and Daphtary and F.
212-96—Matubhai and J—Hirachund Nemchund and others vs Sha Chatur Munjee.
251-96—Hiralal M M and M—Goculbhoy Moolchund vs Tullockchund Hurnatt and another—Bicknell M and M.
273-95—Brown and M—Chubildas Lalubhoy and others vs Munjee Nathoobhoy.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
19-96—In person—Syed Ahmed bin Sayed Ali vs Fatmabai and others.
26-96—In person—Khamis Abdoola and another vs The British India S N Company—Craigie L and O.
For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.
410-111-68—Craigie L and O—Harrivallabdas Culliandas vs Ootamchand Maneckchand—Bhaishanker and K.
F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Purshotum Narayen and others—Framjee M and M.
Postponed Long Causes.
612-95—In person—Anandrao Damodhar Wagle vs Haward Bicknell—H Bicknell.
193-95—Edgelow and G—Moorarji Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.
103-96—Chalk W and S—Khunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Raoji and others—In person.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th June, compared with the Statement of 9th June, 1896:—

	June 9. Rs.	A.	P.	June 16. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,30,82,503	12	4	2,37,13,633	4	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,24,44,962	1	11	5,29,48,839	7	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,80,887	5	5	3,87,921	1	0
Sundries	31,02,793	6	6	30,84,787	5	7
Rs.	10,58,61,146	10	2	10,69,85,178	2	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	83,07,590	0	0	79,45,930	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	48,80,226	8	0	47,81,726	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,39,76,198	12	6	1,60,62,200	1	8
Credits do do.	1,46,49,160	11	10	1,45,34,669	7	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,92,58,599	6	8	2,92,55,744	4	6
Balances with other Banks	11,04,019	14	10	10,38,409	4	8
Bullion	4,889	2	8	4,903	10	5
Dead Stock	13,19,671	10	3	13,24,147	14	10
Stamps	10,433	11	0	10,699	13	6
Sundries	13,37,764	8	6	13,68,918	13	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,47,08,380	0	2	1,45,00,937	3	11
Do. at Branches	1,63,04,184	3	9	1,61,56,861	0	7
Rs.	10,58,61,146	10	2	10,69,85,178	2	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 16th June, 1896:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	38,21,139	Inc.
Do. at Branches	31,93,013	Dec.
Other Deposits	5,03,877	Inc.
Post Bills	7,034	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,60,160	Dec.
Loans	20,86,002	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,14,491	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,855	do.
Cash at Head Office	2,07,443	do.
Do. at Branches	1,47,321	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	2	1 p.m.	...	28
Suez	22	2	4 p.m.	...	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd June, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	52	...	6
,, Karachi	..	10	...	1
,, Madras	2	..	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·470
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·862
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) .... degrees	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of wind*	W, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	605
Fall of Rain	2·98
Total fall during month	19·80
,, year	20·06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	1·98

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURLTON—June 12, at Simla, the wife of Captain P S M Burlton, of a son.
COBBOLD—June 18, at No 40, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of H Ralph Cobbold, of a daughter.
FINLAY—June 15, at Simla, the wife of J F Finlay, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.
HANDFORD—June 15, at Murree, the wife of the Rev W B Handford, Chaplain of Mooltan, of a son.
MAXWELL WEST—June 10, at Almora, the wife of Lieut. Maxwell West, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, of a son.
MOLESWORTH—June 15, at Salem, the wife of Surgeon-Captain W Molesworth, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ELSWORTHY—SEARLE—June 15, at St Peter's Church, Bimlipatam, by the Rev Arthur H B Brittain, M A, Chaplain, William Edward, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of William Elsworthy, to Maude Emily, second daughter of William Searle, of Blackheath, and grand-daughter of the late James Searle, J P, Furze Hill Redhill, Surrey.
HURST—BAMFORD—June 3, at Gauhati (Assam), at the Roman Catholic Chapel, by the Rev Father Gallus, Mr Frederick William Hurst, Government Telegraphs, to Florence Jane, daughter of Mr J Bamford, Government Telegraphs.
THORPE—BURNELL—June 10, at St Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Rev W F Thompson, Walter Thorpe, of the N-W P, and Oudh Police, to Minnie Dora (Mim), the only daughter of the late Grove Burnell, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1896.

ONE of the few Englishmen in British Central Africa writes to one of the London papers to express the interest which "We in Africa" feel in Mr. Chamberlain's endeavour to improve British trade and encourage exports to the Colonies, and then hopes that the efforts of the Colonial Secretary may be crowned with success. The writer says they would be very glad indeed to obtain good English articles instead of the shoddy stuff exported from Germany. But their patriotic desire to support the trade of the old country is put to a severe test by the perversity of British exporters, who do not take the trouble the Germans take to send them what they want in the way they would prefer it. Indeed the correspondent goes so far as to say that a feeling of exasperation is aroused in the breast of his fellow exiles "at the stupidity of our countrymen and the way they send us, colonials, their wares for sale." The complaint is made year after year by the consular agents in foreign ports that British trade is fast passing into the hands of German or other competitors because the Home manufacturer and exporter simply dumps down what he in his superior wisdom thinks people ought to want. The canny German or Belgian or American competitor finds out what the customer would like, and then provides it in the way most convenient to him. It is something new to learn that this cavalier manner of treating possible purchasers is not reserved for the exclusive edification of the foreigner, but is impartially employed in dealing with our own fellow subjects in the Colonies. Here is a specific case described with much feeling :—"When paints, oils, dryers, and the like are sent out to us from Home, they generally come without any distinctive marks on them. We turn the tins round and round, and try to elucidate the mystery of their contents, and unless we open them, we cannot guess what is inside. A neat brass plate informs us that Jones, of Birmingham, or Brown, of Manchester, has oil or other works in a certain road, but nothing else. The Germans, on the other hand, make no mistake in the way they label their goods. We know the contents at once, and often, to our pleasurable surprise, directions are given how to use the article. The purchaser is delighted at this thoughtfulness, and no Englishman, however patriotic, can but admire makers of articles who display a regard for his time and patience." It is quite time that the warnings on this head so emphatically issued from time to time by the Foreign Office, and now re-echoed from British territory by British subjects, should be taken to heart by those who are the first—though they will not unfortunately be the last—to suffer by a want of attention to the needs and convenience of their customers. When an Englishman goes to the trouble to send a bitter remonstrance to the *Standard* all the way from Central Africa, it is clear that the grievance is very real. There is a ring of patriotic indignation in the statement that "the foresight of the German is steadily ousting British wares out of the African markets. Some day the English trader will see, we fear too late, that he has allowed the German trader to creep up from his feet to clutch at his throat." It is not an enemy who writes thus, and the words of warning ought not to be neglected by those whom they concern.

THE loan of four crores of rupees, which we predicted some ten months ago would be required by the Government of India to enable them to push on with the policy of rapid railway extension, has now been called for. From some unexplained reason the notification for the "flotation" (to use an expression much in vogue just now) was issued yesterday, when in Bombay, and many other parts of India, the banks were closed on account of the Mohurrum festival. Just a calendar month is given for tenders to be sent in, and it was announced last evening that on no account will this period be extended. Sir James Westland explained in his last Budget speech that Government required a minimum cash balance of between eight and nine crores distributed over all the treasuries in India in the months of November and December, and that it was estimated that four crores would be required in order to prevent the balance falling below the minimum. Sir James gave no indication as to the rate at which the loan would be issued, and a great deal of speculation has since been rife as to whether the rate would be that of existing securities—3½ per cent., or whether encouraged by the state of the Money Market, Government would be tempted to offer only three per cent. As we predicted from the first, the latter course has been taken, and Government seem to have so little doubt as to its success that they intimate that they will only accept tenders which distinctly specify the amount offered. Whoever thinks he will be able to insert in his tender the words, "at the recorded minimum," or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or "at the average of the accepted tenders"—will be disappointed, for indefinite offers of this kind will be rejected as null and void. Moreover, a minimum rate, unknown to the public, will be fixed, and at the public opening of tenders at the three Presidency cities will be placed upon the table in a sealed envelope. This opening of tenders will take place on Wednesday, July 22nd, at noon, up to which hour tenders can be received. There can be little doubt in view of the state of the Money Market of the success of this effort of the Government of India to borrow at a cheaper rate than ever before. Only two or three weeks ago, a home financial paper drew attention to both the absolute and relative improvement of the credit of the Government of India as shown in the low rates of interest at which they are able to borrow. Not many years ago, the difference between the rates paid by the Indian and the Home Government was so great as to suggest the idea of a conversion of the Indian Debt on the basis of a British guarantee. Now, however, the credit of the two governments, as shown in the market value of their respective securities, is so nearly equal that little or no advantage could be gained by a guarantee. Two months ago, a 2½ per cent. India loan was placed on the London Market, at an average price of over 103, and although the quotation had receded to 101¾ when the last mail left, the yield to the investor is not much more than that obtainable from Consols. Neither will the holders of the new rupee loan get a much better return than they would from Consols, if the Money Market remains in its present condition for another month.

THE earthquake, which last week resulted in the loss of eleven thousand lives in Northern Japan, comes as a tragic reminder that the Island Kingdom of the Further East in pushing her way to the front as a great naval, military, and commercial Power is at considerable disadvantage in one respect at least compared with the British nation whose plans and methods she so eagerly copies. And the worst of the matter is that it is a disadvantage against which she cannot arm or prepare herself in any way. Earthquakes are frequent, and vary in Japan from slight vibrations, such as that which is alleged to have taken place in Bombay a few weeks ago, to violent shocks like that which laid Kamaishi in ruins the other day, and killed a thousand of its inhabitants. The more terrible visitations of this latter kind, whose victims are numbered by the thousand, do not appear to take place more than about once in twenty years; but smaller earthquakes which kill a score or two of people are looked upon quite as customary events. The more superstitious Japanese—for despite the rapid advance of Western civilization, the majority of the people are still very superstitious—hold the theory that in the depths of the sea there is a gigantic fish which strikes against the coasts in its anger and thus makes the earth tremble. Others say that it is a subterranean monster whose head is in the north of Hondo, while the tail, which produces the earthquake, lies between the two chief towns—Yokohama and Tokiyo. This position of the monster was assumed because experience has taught that these visitations are rarer and less violent in Northern Japan than in the middle portion of Hondo, where widespread devastation has been repeatedly caused by them. The monster, however, seems to have shifted his quarters, for on this occasion he took his fateful exercise in the Northern part of the Empire. It is noteworthy that while one thousand people lost their lives in the earthquake, ten times that number were destroyed by the tidal wave it caused on the north-east coast. For some years it has been known that the coast in this district has been gradually rising. About midway between Sendai Bay and the harbour of Kamaishi lies a bay about two miles wide. Across its mouth is the island of Oshima, so that only narrow channels are left at its sides. In the background of the bay stand the little town of Koseriuma—that is, if it is not one of the "many towns" just destroyed. It has a safe deep harbour, and formerly an active shipping trade was carried on, but that is now practically a thing of the past owing to the shallowing of the entrance each side of Oshima. The supposition that these entrances have been sanded up is inadmissable, since no river runs in by which silting could be caused; nor are the current movements of the waves along the coast of such a kind as to produce it. This is only one instance of many that go to show that the coasts in north-east Japan and in other parts of the Empire also are gradually rising; and this fact has no doubt had much to do with the extent to which the tidal wave caused by the earthquake carried devastation and death in its wake the other day. Terrible as was the disaster of last week it has been eclipsed several times the present century in the extent of the loss of human life. For instance, the earthquake which visited Yedo in 1855 was far more disastrous. Altogether eighty shocks were felt within a month, and Yedo was converted into a rubbish heap. But Japan has made great advances since then, and the language of hyperbole is not so freely applied in describing the results of disastrous visitations. Many of the inhabitants perished under beams and ruins, while others fell a prey to the fires which broke out simultaneously in different parts of the city. It is said that over one hundred thousand people perished, but these figures as well as others concerning earthquakes in the early part of the century are in all probability grossly exaggerated. Japanese figures, especially those relating to public calamities, were then more or less romantic. Statistics are fairly accurate now-a-days, so that it may be assumed that the contrast between the loss of life in 1854 and that which took place last week is not so much in favour of the latest disaster as the figures would lead one to suppose.

WITH the Cretan insurrection at its height and with the Armenian question still awaiting final settlement, the Sublime Porte has now to face serious troubles in Syria. The Druses, who inhabit a district comprising the whole of the Southern range of Mount Lebanon and the Western slope of Anti-Lebanon, are stated to have arisen and annihilated four companies of Turkish troops, and captured several guns. The Sultan's Government has despatched troops from Salonica to the scene of the disturbance, and as the Druses are not believed to number more than 80,000 all told, there would be no difficulty in breaking the neck of the rebellion but for the plan these mountaineers have of retiring to the Desert of Harman when hard pressed. The chronic dissension which has existed during the last half-century between the Druses and the Marionites, with whom they divide the possession of some 200 towns and villages, may be regarded as the probable cause of this rising. But until further particulars, on reliable authority, are to hand, observers whose memory of European politics goes back to the early sixties will not be disposed to assume that the blame rests entirely with the Druses. The indignation of Europe was aroused in 1860, by the accounts which came to hand of the fearful barbarities practised by these people on the Marionites. A Conference of the five Powers which had guaranteed the independence of Turkey met at Paris, and it was resolved that a French army should proceed to Syria to chastise the Druses, and that a European Commission should on the spot make enquiry as to the facts. The French troops found it impossible to get at the Druses, who retired into the Desert of Harman. But the Commission got at the facts, and these showed conclusively that the real authors of the sanguinary conflicts that had taken place were the Turks and low fanatical mobs from Damascus; and also that the Marionites were quite as much to blame as the Druses. The presence of French troops in Syria gave the Porte no alternative, but to punish the Turkish instigators of these atrocities. The whole incident threw a lurid search-light on the true condition of affairs in Lebanon, and after the return of the French Army, the Powers insisted upon the acceptance by Turkey of a new constitution for Lebanon. By this charter the Province was placed under a Christian Governor (who, however, is appointed by the Porte), and was divided into seven districts, under chiefs professing the prevalent religion in each. The disaffected district where four companies of Turkish troops have been slain is, therefore, nominally under a Druse Governor. But constitutions and non-Turkish satraps are of little avail in the territories of the Porte, so that it is a matter for no surprise that Lebanon has through the intervening twenty years remained in a state of chronic unrest. The Druses are described by travellers as a brave, handsome, and industrious people, almost all of whom are able to read and write. With incredible perseverance they have carried the soil of the valley up and along the hillsides, and converted them into fruitful terraces of mulberry, vine, and olive. In the formation of this race of industrious but turbulent mountaineers as well as in their religion, the student of history can find an epitome of the chequered politics of Lebanon during the last thousand years. Cuthites, Mardi, and Arabs, or rather Mahomedans of various races, have combined to form this remarkable community. Their religion is an admixture of different faiths, which even the cosmopolitan beliefs of the Theosophic cult does not equal. In it are combined the doctrines of the Pentateuch, part of the tenets of Christianity, the teaching of the Koran and the Sufi allegories, together with an idolatrous veneration for their founder, Kalif Hakim, whom they regard as an incarnation of deity, the last prophet, and the founder of true religion.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 11 a.m., on Saturday next.

SIMLA was treated for two hours, on Friday morning, to the first heavy fall of rain which has occurred for several months.

WE learn that Mr. Hussain B. Tyabji, second son of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji, has just passed the Cambridge Law Tripos, and has obtained the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. with honours. We believe this is the first instance of a Mahomedan gentleman taking such a distinguished degree at Cambridge.

MR. JAFFER RAHIMTOOLA KADERBHOY, B.A., Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islam, London, has forwarded the following Resolution to Mr. Noormohamed Jairajbhai Peerbhai in recognition of his contributing Rs. 2,00,000 for building a "Baug," where numerous facilities will be provided for the celebration of marriages among the Khoja community of Bombay :—"That the Anjuman-i-Islam, London, has learnt with great gratification the news of the munificent donation of Rs. 2,00,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a "Marriage Baug" in Bombay, and tenders its sincere congratulations to Mr. Noormohamed Jairajbhai Peerbhai for thus following the noble example of his worthy father, and earnestly hopes that this will prove a forerunner of similar charitable acts in future, and wishes all success to the institution under the parental care of its founder."

A SUIT brought by the Hindus against certain Mahomedans of Wai, to get their right of playing music on a public road, near places of Mahomedan worship, came on for hearing on the 18th inst. Mr. Gokhle, together with other local pleaders, was for the Hindus, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, assisted by Mr. R. D. Chandjee, pleader, was for the Mahomedans. The sub-judge dismissed the suit.

THE *Madras Mail* is responsible for the following fish story :—"The following fish story is sent to us by a Malabar correspondent; such incidents are not infrequent in that district :—A few days ago a Moplah of the Perpangadi fishing village hooked a little fish. He put it between his teeth to help him release it from the hook. Immediately on its being released, the slippery creature, in struggling to escape, glided down its captor's throat, and there it stayed. In half an hour, the poor Moplah died of suffocation."

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are sumarised in the following general remarks :—Weather cloudy and generally warm. Rain fell more or less in nearly all districts. Hoshangabad had a good fall of over two inches. There was a heavy storm in Narsinghpur and Nagpur, the latter being accompanied with thunder. Sowing operations commenced in several districts. Fodder and water-supply are still insufficient. Prices generally steady.

OUR Indian forests already yield a handsome income to the State, writes the *Pioneer*, but no one knows better than the officers who work them that their full wealth is far from being developed. Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General, has just issued to all Conservators a short letter covering an interesting paper by Mr. Fernandez on the preparation of tannin extracts, an industry which he recently studied during a visit to Europe. It appears that the export of myrabolams from India has hitherto only been limited by the supply and that an extraordinary development of the trade in cutch in Burma has taken place. Though cutch is very expensive, it is, we are told, largely used as a tanning substance, its colour being extracted to fit it for this purpose. Experiments to obtain other extracts of an equal or approximate value from sal and assaina barks have not been successful, and so great is the trade demand that spurious substances are put on the Burma market. Mr. Ribbentrop remarks : "At the same time we know that tannin is largely contained in the fruits, leaves, bark and wood of many of our Indian trees and bushes, and that a forest industry of great potential value is only waiting for rational development." But the cost of freight comes in, as the raw material can only be exported in the compact shape of galls and fruits. Even in this form the tannic properties deteriorate, and it has become clear that if the trade is to assume its proper dimensions extracts of tannin must be prepared in the forests themselves. Six years ago Dr. Watt recommended that experiments should be made in this direction, but no practical methods of carrying the suggestion into effect were made. This is the case as put by the Inspector-General, and he asks Conservators and the officers under them to take up the matter, and thus open out a new industry and a new source of forest revenue.

THE distinguished French poet M. Coppee is just now paying the penalty of his fondness for cats. Like most Frenchmen M. Coppee adores cats, and like all Parisians he adores sparrows also. But cats, ever so well bred, and the poet tells us that his own are more or less "distingue," will lie in wait for sparrows. At this season of the year he cannot get through a dozen lines without interruption, the necessity of preventing disaster in his garden below. M. Coppee's pets are respectively named, Petit-Loulou, Noiraud, and Mistigris; the first has an illustrious ancestry, and is "undelicieux chat," a glance at him will tell you of his high birth. Petit-Loulou is a gastronome of the first water, and only the smell of roast chicken tempts him on to the table to accept a morsel from his master's plate. The other two are ordinary cats, waifs and strays, who adopted the poet instead of being adopted by him. "Il n'y a pas he de chat canaille" (there is no canine riffraff), writes there amiable biographer, although certain of M. Coppee's proteges after two or three days' hospitality will take their departure a l'Anglaise—that is to say, without saying adieu. To slip out of a crowded drawing-room, not having finally saluted one's hostess, is, it seems, an insular habit adopted but not approved of in France. All cat lovers should read M. Coppee's page in last week's "Annales Litteraires."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

News has been received of the death of the Emperor of China's mother.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

In the cricket match between the Midlands and Australia, the latter were beaten by four wickets.

LI HUNG CHANG IN GERMANY.

Li Hung Chang has been entertained at a public banquet, at Stettin, from which place he has proceeded to Kiel, where he will have an official reception.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

JUNE 22.

The Powers have proposed to the Porte that a Christian Governor be appointed in Crete, and that a general amnesty be proclaimed on the summoning of the Cretan Assembly.

THE RISING OF THE DRUSES.

The situation in Syria, in the Hauran district, is serious, and several Turkish battalions are surrounded by the rebels.

THE RISING IN MASHONALAND.

The Imperial troops at Mafeking have begun their march to the North, to take part in the operations against the Mashonas.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE P. AND O. CO. TO MR. SHODA.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on Saturday, entertained Mr. Shoda, the representative in England of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Japan, at an important representative gathering of English and Japanese officials, mercantile and shipping interests.

The Japanese Minister in London was also present, and warm expressions of mutual regard were exchanged.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day, with the English mails of the 12th instant. The s. s. Australia, for Colombo and Australia, left at the same time.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay (extra) left here to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 3rd proxim.

THE NEW LOAN.

WARNING TO TENDERERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

There is no intention on the part of the Government of India of extending the time for receiving tenders of the new loan. Intending tenderers should therefore be warned to send in tenders as early as possible, as the Comptroller's Office will close positively at noon of the 22nd July.

THE CURRENCY RESERVE FUND.

It is understood that the Secretary of State in a forthcoming despatch will accept the views of the experts consulted in connection with the Currency Reserve Fund.

UMRA KHAN.

Umra Khan and suite reach Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

THE BURMA FOREST APPOINTMENTS.

All Forest transfers to Burma recently notified will remain good. The appeals submitted against transfers have been disallowed.

HEAVY WEATHER IN POONA.

POONA, JUNE 22.

Both yesterday and to-day very heavy wind has been blowing here from the South-West, and much damage is done; numerous trees on the Ganeshkhind Road and elsewhere being blown down, and the trellis work of verandahs being blown, and the iron roofs lifted off completely and carried away. Owing to heavy rain, the river has also flooded.

The cricket match, Ganeshkhind vs. Kirkee, has been put off till Wednesday, owing to the heavy weather at the time. Lord Sandhurst entertained his guests at golf in the afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 22.

Orient steamer Austral, from London, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	31 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for San Jose and places beyond in Guatemala are subject to scrutiny.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted, this cuts off new Caledonia.

Line Saigon Bangkok, interrupted.

Turkish route, interrupted beyond Fao.

Moulmein route to Siam, right.

Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Tull and Yunnan.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 21.

10 p.m.	76·4

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	77·4
4 p.m.	87·8

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE SUGGESTED CYCLE TAX.

It must be most gratifying to the many thousands who are directly interested in the sport and pastime of cycling to find that the efforts of the anti-cycling section of County and Parish Councillors to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to impose a tax upon cycles have been so conspicuously unsuccessful. The County Councils Assocation appears to have busied itself on the question by issuing a circular, asking for an expression of opinion from the different counties. In many cases the request was ignored altogether, but some 28 County Councils replied, and of these only four, viz., Buckinghamshire, Northumberland, Rutland, and West Suffolk were in favour of a tax being imposed. So far as public opinion is represented on these Councils, we find that an infinitesimal section only of the community desire the pastime interfered with, and it is very unlikely we shall hear much of the suggested tax in the future. But from what one can glean by perusing some of the cycling journals, a system of registration meets with considerable favour. The Home Secretary, who has recently taken to cycling himself, it is said, anxious to proceed warily in the direction of numbering and registering riders, has sought the opinions of the Chief constables in most of the large cities and towns, and we need not be surprised if the outcome is the issuing of an order for registration. The utter carelessness of some of the younger fry, who have managed to become owners of cycles, is at times simply appalling; caring little for their own limbs and less for other people's, they endeavour to turn our streets into training grounds and shock steady-going pedestrians by dashing round corners at a break-neck pace. These are the so-called cyclists who have to be blamed for stirring up the latent prejudices of the squire, the parson, and the farmer on the Parish Council. The number of cycling clubs that have come into existence during the last few years is one of the most instructive features in connection with the pastime, and one cannot help thinking that the influence and pressure of such clubs might go a long way in suppressing the mad-headed pranks of the "scorcher." All lawabiding cyclists, at any rate, should feel a pleasure in assisting the police to put a stop to reckless riding. Public opinion at present is on the side of the cyclist to-day; it should be their duty to see that nothing is done calculated to forfeit the same.

THE POSITION OF THE NORTHERN UNION.

From what one can glean from the few paragraphs that occasionally find their way in to print concerning the doings of this hybrid organisation, it would seem that its hands are likely to be very materially strengthen before another season's football is entered upon. Now is the time, therefore, for some of its leaders to look the position fairly and squarely in the face, and ask themselves whether the time has not arrived when the present make-shift policy should be renounced and professionalism—open and above board—embraced. That such a course must some day be adopted is absolutely certain if the clubs are to be carried on and the general public satisfied. Old fashioned people like myself, perhaps, have dreaded the approach of such a day, but facts, we know, are stubborn things, and much as we may regret it, we would much rather see the real thing, payment of players out and out than the pettifogging and half-hearted "broken time" expedient adopted. There is nothing straightforward about such methods. Besides the Association game is understood to be making sure, if slow, progress in more than one Rugby Union district. and the Northern Unionist must remember that it will not be the clubs who have remained loyal to the parent organisation that will suffer, but those who prefer to shuffle along without any real cohesion, and with but pitiful policy. Sportsmen of the old school may look askance at professionalism, ond may occasionally heave a sigh of regret at the turn things have taken; but their dislike of the "pro." is nothing compared to their detestation of that unclean creation. "the broken timer."

SETTLING DOWN.

That very estimable cricketer, G. H. S. Trott, can have little reason to feel disapointed at the manner in which this ninth combination of Australian cricketers have settled down in their earlier matches Coming from the dazzling light, and hard, smooth, wickets "down under" on to English cricket grounds, where the thermometer may register some 80 or 90 degrees one day, only to drop shiveringly near zero the next, our visitors will naturally require a little acclimatising. The Cornstalks have invariably provided us with plenty of variety. They have sent us giants and dwarfs; "sloggers and stonewallers." We find much the same thing in the present team, C. J. Eady, Hugh Trumble, and Frank A. Iredale being the big brigrade, S. E. Gregory and Graham the "dapper little gentlemen." Next to our own "W. G.," there has been no one of recent years who made so conspicuous a figure on our cricket grounds as G. J. Bonner. It seems very probable, however, that we have yet to see a good deal of the giant Eady, a 6ft. 2in. man, who weighs close upon 16st. He has accomplished some big batting feats in Australia, and holds rather a unique record in being the only batsman out on the other side of the world, who has scored over a hundred runs twice in the same match. Hugh Trumble, another of the big men, is familiar on English grounds, but up to the present, he has failed to make a reputation such as Bonner, Lyons, or Massie left behind them. The public invariably expect big hitting from big men, but they do not always get it. Those I have just mentioned were all powerful smiters; Bonner, perhaps, being the most sensational run-getter of the trio. Massie, however, was a grand man to knock loose bowling about, and it has always seemed to me that we did not see quite so much of his cricket in this country as we should have done. These and others have taught us to expect a good deal from Australian teams when once they have gained their "cricketing legs." Judging by the games already played, and the good opinions formed of their play by the most expert of our critics, it would seem that the present team are well able to uphold the reputation of Australian cricket.

GOOD LITTLE ONES.

Just as the cricketers standing over 6 ft. in height, stand out from the crowd of players of average height, so also do the diminutive celebrities occupy a class of their own. And when one comes to let the mind wander over only a few years of modern cricket it is surprising what a lot of "good little 'uns" we have had. Taking an eleven all round, Surrey's side would probably be the biggest lot of men to take the field. It cannot be denied that when they follow Mr. K. J. Key out of the pavilion they are a very smart looking lot indeed, the "midget" of the party being Robert Abel, who to-day heads the batting averages. Mr. John Shuter, too, was built on a small scale. But what these two cricketers have done for Surrey cricket let some of the six-footers say. Hard hitting have never been unknown to either, while in the field they have given us sharpness itself. One has only to see "the Guvnor" at slip to realise what it means to score late off Richardson's bowling. Yorkshire have had a little gem in "Sir" Robert Peel for many years; one of the very best, indeed of the little brigade. That it does not require a giant's stature to keep an end up, Lancashire'e heroes, A N. Hornby and jolly little Briggs have shown us for many a year now, whilst Tyldesley, one of the newest comers to don the Red Rose has to be classed among the little ones. This trio have proved many a time that little men can have big hearts. Had I to name a typical English sportsman and gentleman to-day, A. N. Hornby would be my man. And Johnny Brigg? Have any of the big men ever shown greater courage—I trow not. As an old journalistic friend of mine once put it so happily—"the merry, rollicking Briggs-never so merry and never so rollicking as when the tide of disaster is rolling against his tide and someone has to stay it." It is many long years ago since he first charmed and fascinated me with his stops and retuns from cover-point, and when I saw him shying in the ball last year with the same deadly accuracy, with that beaming face full of mischief, and the same jaunty step, the space of time was bridged over in an instant, and one easily forgot the many moons that had waxed and waned since "Johnny" stepped out for Lancashire with the buoyancy of youth-full of emulation and full of hope.

MORE MEMBERS OF THE SMALL BRIGADE.

So great an admiration have I for some of these old familiar faces that it is difficult to stay a rambling pen, but there are many others who have achieved fame if not inches. Little Gregory, now with us again for the third time, occupies a high place amongst the "good little 'uns." Mr. Stoddart's men will remember what this little gentleman can do when in the humour; his 201 for All Australia will be fragrant in their memories for some time to come. And what a cover-point the little fellow is, to be sure! Nothing comes amiss to him, high or low, fast or slow, there is the same clean, rapid gathering of the ball, the same swift shy to the wicket. It should be an education to any schoolboy to see him field. How to class the numerous players of note, whose names comes rapidly in one's mind is not easy. J. J. Ferris, another Australian, was on the small side, and we all know what he did when he first came over, with "Turner the Terror" on at the other end. Strangely enough, in developing his batting, he seemed to lose the cunning of his bowling, and I am sadly afraid that he never quite realised the hopes of those who reposed such faith in him out in the West. At his best, however, he did splendid work for the Australian team. Davidson, of Derbyshire, is certainly not a big man, but last season, he scored over 1,000 runs, and secured more than 100 wickets-performances which have only recently been suitably acknowledged and rewarded by his admirers. Alec Hearne is no giant, but only last season, be headed both batting and bowling averages for Kent, a county that has always nurtured amateur players in preference to professionals—unless we make an exception in the case of Walter Wright. As clean and stylish a batsman as one could wish, a persevering, and in his day a difficult bowler, Alec Hearne's name must be inscribed on the roll of famous little 'uns. And what is one to say of Willie Quaife, Tomlin, Burns, Bacon, Street, Baggaley, and others? Willie Quaife is a younger brother of the ex-Sussex player, and distinguished himself the other day by hitting up 228, while our only "W. G." was smitting 226 the same afternoon. There may be a few as smart to-day at cover-point as Quaife—we know what Briggs has done and can do—but there are none smarter, his pick-up on the run and throw-in, all in one movement, as it were, astonishing the fastest of runners between the wickets. Taking height and weight together, my idea is that William Quaife is the most diminutive player we have in first-class cricket at the present time. Tomlin, the Leicestershire batsman, last season, made more runs for his side than any other man in the team, and when we bear in mind that the hard-hitting Mr. De Trafford is Captain of Leicestershire, Tomlin's performance appears all the more praiseworthy. He is a sturdy little cricketer without nerves, and has been of immense service to the eleven. "Jimmy" Burns is the "character" of the Essex team. For sheer abandon he has few equals. He can bowl, bat, is an excellent field, and at one period of his career played in a semi-final tie for the English Cup. He belonged to the West Bromwich Albion team in those days, but against Blackburn Rovers his reputation as a left wing forward, suffered somewhat on that occasion. Burns has belonged to the M. C. C. staff for some years. Last year was not one of his best, either with bat or ball, but he has always been an unknown quantity, and no one was more likely to rattle off 50 or 60 when things were "upset" than the popular "Jimmy." Of Bacon, the Hampshire boy, the public have not seen quite so much, perhaps. But he can get runs, and plenty of them, too, when it happens to be his day out, 92 being his highest "notch" last season. When altogether new to county cricket, he agreeably surprised the Hampshire authorities by smacking up 100 odd upon his first appearance for the Southern county. This little fellow is one of the Tyldesley stamp; he has no over-weening desire to play prettily or to illustrate the science of wrist-play. Hard, confident hitting, putting plenty of wood against the ball, is what Bacon believes in, and he has treated his admirers more than once to mainfestations of his belief. He had a very fair average for Hampshire last season, and should be of service still. The claims of Street and Bagguley must be lightly touched upon before I close. Surrey have as strong a batting side as any in the kingdom, without a doubt; as to its being stronger than any other, I am not disposed to assort. But when a player with a reputation like Maurice Read can be dropped—I suppose one has to admit the "dropping" process now—it says a good deal for the qualities of Street. He is one of the strong and sturdy type of batsmen, makes the most of his time while at the wickets, and is a dangerous man to let-off in the field. Fagguley is a most persevering little cricketer, and after being tried on the ground staff for Warwickshire, was released, only to make a name for himself straight away when put in the Nottinghamshire eleven. Last season he played a fine innings for 110, on behalf of his Native county.

CRICKET.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS' ENGAGEMENTS.

Thursday,	July 2nd	at 11-30 a.m.,	vs R.A., Home
,,	,, 9th	at 11-30 a.m.,	vs Marine Battalion, Out.
Saturday,	,, 11th	at 2-15 p.m.,	vs Army and Navy C. S., out.
,,	,, 18th	at 2 p.m.,	vs Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Out.
Thursday,	,, 23rd	at 11-30 a.m.,	vs R. N., Out.
Saturday,	Aug. 1st	at 2 p.m.,	vs Ordance C C, Out.
Thursday,	,, 6th	at 11-30 a.m.,	vs R A, Home
Saturday,	,, 8th	at 2-15 p.m.	vs Army and Navy C S, Home
Wednesday	,, 12th		vs 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, Poona
Thursday	,, 13th		
Friday,	,, 14th		vs 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Poona
Saturday,	,, 15th		
Thursday,	,, 20th	at 11-30 a.m.	vs R N, Home
Friday,	,, 28th		vs 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Home
Saturday,	,, 29th		
Thursday,	Sept. 3rd	at 11-30 a.m.	vs Marine Battalion, Home
Saturday,	,, 12th	at 2 p.m.	vs Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Home
,,	,, 19th	at 2 p.m.	vs Y M C A, Home
,,	,, 26th	at 2 p.m.	vs Ordance C C, Home.

THE LOSS OF THE DRUMMOND CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

SIR,—The terrible disaster to the Drummond Castle has brought vividly to mind the time taken to lower the boats on steamers in case of accident at sea.

I have travelled many times by the Peninsular and Oriental, Anchor, and Italian line of steamers, and on all occasions been most comfortable, but what has always struck me is the length of time taken by the crew to lower one of the ship's boats for use in case of emergency. Of course I have only seen the sailors practicing this duty, but it occurred to me that to be of use the boats should be lowered for service with "much greater dispatch." This could not have affected the case of the Drummond Castle, still it would be a great relief if owners of steamers could manage to devise some means whereby the boats could be lowered with less delay than at present.

It is a consolation that calamities like the loss referred to are rare, and that in all the great steamship companies everything that human ingenuity and care can devise is constantly bent on making them rarer; and if the owners of the steamers could only find the means whereby the boats could be lowered in much less time than at present, travellers would feel even more secure in their journeying to and fro by sea.—Yours, &c.,

June 21. SAFETY.

TABOOT DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—A slight difference arose between my co-religionists as to the day to be fixed for the immersion of the "taboots." The head Cazee preached in his sermon in the mosque at Pydhownie that the taboots should be immersed on the day after the appearance of the moon, whereas the "Tajyawallas" (those who make the taboots) fixed the day for to-day. Our worthy Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, has wisely made a settlement between the parties to immerse the taboots to-morrow. It is my strong advice that my co-religionists should follow strictly the settlement of the Commissioner, and pass the "Mohurrum" holiday in peace. In conclusion, I must not omit to tender thanks to the Commissioner of Police for his praiseworthy action in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

June 22. DIN-SHAH. E. CHUSDEKHAN.

THE MONSOON.

The strong cyclonic storm which has settled over Bombay during the last few days has not yet spent its fury, and the rain of the past five days has been much heavier than is usually the case when the monsoon sets in. The low lying parts of the island are practically submerged, and the Maidan, Cooperage, and other open spaces in the Fort are in the same condition. Telegraphic and telephonic communication has been greatly interrupted by trees falling and breaking the wires in various parts of the town. Wherever a roof that has not been re-tiled for the monsoon exists the rain has found its way into the upper stories of dwelling houses. The sea has been so rough that boatmen have absolutely refused to risk their lives by taking fares, even where offers of handsome "bukshish" have been made. The total fall of rain in the Fort to date is 27·70 inches, as compared with 16·65 inches last year at this date, and 17·26 in 1894.

The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram, yesterday, from the Meteorological Reporter from Simla:—"Lower cautionary flag signal; depression in Kathiawar filling up." Accordingly the cautionary signal has been lowered.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goa, Captain B. C. Plommer, left here on the 21st inst., at 9-10 a.m., with a general cargo, two cabin and 94 deck passengers for Zanzibar, etc., and proceeded on her voyage, but when some miles had been traversed it was discovered that the steam steering gear was broken. As the damage could not be repaired at sea owing to the heavy weather prevailing, Captain Plommer deemed it advisable to put back, arriving here at 6-50 a.m., yesterday morning. The boat experienced during her return voyage south-west to west-south-west gale with very heavy sea and hard squalls with very thick rain. After making good the damage, she is expected to resume her voyage, to-day.

On Sunday night the corrugated iron roof of a shed in the compound of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Sopari Baugh Road, was lifted by the wind and lodged on to a chawl close by, smashing the tiles. Fortunately no one was injured. A portion of the southern wall of a house No. 19 on the Matharpakady Road, belonging to Gopal Dayal, collapsed on Sunday evening. The building was unoccupied and was very old. Information was sent to the Municipal authorities, and it was ascertained from them that a notice had already been served on the landlord to pull the house down, and the work of demolishing it was in progress.—On the same day the roof on the verandah of a house, belonging to Harishunker Shewshunker, at Thakordwar Road, was blown off by the high wind.—The compound wall of Mr. Willoughby Leget's bungalow, at the Belvedere Road, Mazagon, collapsed, and fell on to the road, causing a temporary obstruction to the traffic.

STEAMERS OVERDUE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pemba, Captain W. H. Rothwell, R.N.R., left this port for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, on Thursday last, with a general cargo, Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Wishwanath Gowroba and four children, Mr. Yussuf bin Khamisa, Mr. Damodhur Dhuramsey, and 65 deck. She was expected to reach Karachi on the 20th instant, but up to date (yesterday) she has not made her appearance at that port. It is believed by the local agents that she must have encountered bad weather, which is prevailing for the last few days, hence she is late.

The same company's steamer Pachumba, Captain R. J. Rickford, R.N.R., which was expected here on Sunday last, had not been signalled at a late hour last night. It is commonly supposed that she, too, must have met with bad weather. No fear is entertained as to the safety of the vessels, since the Commanders are both R. N. Reserve men and are very experienced hands.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The P and O Co.'s s s Mirzapore Captain J R Lendon, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from China via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, reports having experienced strong monsoon, very high sea and thick rain.—The B I S N Co's s s Colaba, Captain N F Ferris, which arrived here on the 21st instant from Rangoon, had hard gale from west south-west for the last four days.—The s. s. Thrunscoe, Captain J Leisk, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Cardiff, reports having met very strong monsoon with hurricane force and high sea.—The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Amphitrite, Captain R Mitis, which arrived in harbour, on the 20th instant, from Trieste, met with south-west wind, strong heavy rain, squalls and high sea.—The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, Captain W J Crebbin, which arrived here on the 21st instant, from Calcutta via coast ports, experienced from Allepy fine weather, thence to Mangalore squally with swell, and thence to Bombay south-west gale with high sea.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT TO THE SOUDAN.

RETURN OF THE LAWADA.

The hired Transport Lawada, under the command of Captain J. A. Maginis, arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from Suakin. The Lawada left here on the 26th instant, with the No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, consisting of 5 European officers, 4 Native officers, 275 men, 280 followers, 138 Ordnance mules, 5 officers' chargers, and 72 baggage mules. During the voyage she experienced bad weather, strong southerly winds and southerly swell, during which she lost 40 Ordnance mules and 8 baggage mules. She arrived at Suakin on the 8th June. The work of disembarkation promptly commenced, and was completed on the same day. The stores were subsequently landed, the men working day and night. On the return voyage, the Lawada left Suakin on the 11th June, with mails for Aden. After disembarking the mails—a work which lasted an hour—she resumed her voyage. Between Aden and Bombay, she experienced strong south-west gales and very high sea with very hazy weather. Her fittings, &c., have been removed, and she has paid off on Sunday. She has entered the Victoria Dock.

THE NOWROJI HILL ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am obliged to Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani for his having drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the several requirements for the Mandvie Ward. He is no doubt right in saying that there are some members of this ward who hardly speak for the benefit of the public. He is also right in asking the Municipal Commissioner to make provisions for the residents of this locality, such as a market and a school building like the one in the Bhuleshwar Ward.

But before all this is done he should first see that the Municipal Commissioner or the Executive Engineer has not fulfilled the promises that have been already given to the residents of this ward. You may have been aware of the fact that in April 1890 Mr. Shroff proposed that the money sanctioned for the construction of the Nowroji Hill Road could better be utilised in opening roads at Matharpakady, if the road was not constructed during the course of that year; whereupon Messrs. Sayani, Dharamsi, Abdulla Kur, Drs. Ismail and Viegas, and the Municipal Commissioner himself strongly protested against the measure. It was then resolved to empower the Commissioner to put the work into operation.

You might have been also aware of the fact that the road was under contemplation for the last ten years. In 1890 cases were lodged before the Collector of Land Revenue, but the Municipal authorities found that the expenses would exceed the amount sanctioned, and so at their request the cases were postponed "sine die." However, Mr. Murzban forwarded his estimate before the Corporation, who unanimously passed the amount. In spite of all this, only two houses were purchased in that year, of which only one is put down.

I may also mention here that the Executive Engineer stated in his report that he would have to undergo a little difficulty in purchasing the property, especially as there was a dispute between the house-owners and the fazandar, Mr. Jalbhai Ardesher Shet, both claiming the piece of land. But in my humble opinion, Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, has nothing to do with the fazandar and the house-owners. He should only purchase the properties according to the law, and let the parties have the course to litigation. He should especially and admittedly look to the convenience, benefits, and the requirements of the public for whom the road is meant.

The Commissioner and the Executive Engineer should kindly visit the whole hill. They will then find the wretched condition of the gullies, roads, and the mud that is accumulated there. I, in my humble opinion, attribute all this to the delay and non-operation of the work, and the negligence on the part of the subordinates after the roads were excavated.

In conclusion, I humbly request the Commissioner to consider over the matter and undertake the work and thus confer a boon to the public for which they will be ever thankful.—Yours, &c.,

D. M. S. A.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

To-DAY having been fixed for the immersion of taboots, this evening they will be conveyed to the Coolie Bunder, where after they have been duly immersed, this annual Mahomedan festival, which commenced on Saturday, the 13th instant, will be brought to a conclusion. The religious fervour, which is the distinguishing characteristic of this festival, was at its full swing last night (Katal-ki-Rat, *i. e.*, the night of the slaughter), and the mournful rites were enacted amidst signs of great lamentation at both the Emambaras. At midnight all the taboots were taken in procession through different Mahomedan localities under police escort. The peaceful condition which prevailed throughout the town upto the time of going to press will, it is firmly believed, continue to the last. The number of taboots constructed in celebration of the festival this year shows a slight increase, while there is a marked decrease in the number of punjahs. Upto yesterday afternoon, licensees for the construction of 148 taboots and 670 punjahs were issued by Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, each licensee being held responsible for any disturbance or breach of the peace that may occur in connection with his holding. In the previous year licenses for 146 taboots and 686 punjahs were granted, showing a decrease of two taboots and increase of sixteen punjahs. When compared with the figures of 1894, this year shows a decrease of three taboots and thirty-five punjahs. The following are the number of licenses issued in each division:—A Division, which includes Colaba, Esplanade, the Fort, the Crawford Market, and Bori Bunder, six taboots and eleven punjahs; B Division, comprising Pydhownie, Oomercarry, Chuckla, Khudduck, and Mandavie, forty-five taboots and 170 punjahs; C Division, including Dhobie Talao, Thakordwar, Fanaswady, Sonapore, Kalbadavie, Lohar Chawl, and Bhooleshwar, forty-six and 144; D. Division, which extends from Girgaum to Mahaluxmi, embracing Kandawady, Khetwady, Chowpatty, Tardeo, and Malabar Hill, eight taboots and thirty-two punjahs; E Division, which consists of Kamatipoora, Byculla, Grant Road, Mazagon, and Tarwady, twenty-nine taboots and 255 punjahs; in the F Division, which takes in Parel, Sewree, Chinchpoogly, and Dadur, seven taboots and seventeen punjahs; and in the G Division, which comprises Mahim, Sion, Matoonga, and Worlee, seven taboots and forty-one punjahs. The taboots in the Mahim district will be conveyed to Lady Jamsetji Road for immersion in the sea, while the Zoolai taboots and punjahs will be immersed at Mahaluxmi creek. All the other taboots and punjahs from the several divisions will be marched in the procession at noon to-day by the usual route through Bhendy Bazaar Road, Kalbadvie Road, along the Esplanade Cross Road, across the Carnac Road Railway overbridge to the seashore at Coolie Bunder, where all the taboots will be finally immersed. The European police officers in charge of the several sections will accompany the procession on horseback from their respective districts. During the time the procession is in progress, the tramcars will cease running through Kalbadavie and Bhendy Bazaar Road, so that through communication by tramway will be suspended until the whole procession arrives at the Esplanade Cross Road. Traffic will also be suspended between Money School and Carnac Bunder. All the liquor shops and the shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs have been closed since Friday evening, and will remain so until the conclusion of the Mohurrum, with the exception of a few refreshment rooms and hotels, which have been allowed to remain open, but with strict injunction that no liquor should be sold to the natives until the festival has terminated.

For the preservation of peace and order, the necessary police arrangements have been made by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police. The police at Coolie Bunder will be assembled for duty under Superintendent Ingram and Inspector Holdway, who will cause a cordon of policemen to be drawn so as strictly to exclude all but the persons properly accompanying the different taboots from the bunder enclosure. The following officers will mann the brake this afternoon:—Inspector Framji Bhicaji, Constables Priestly, Mann, and Jones. Superintendent McDermott will be on duty at the Robert Money School. Constable Flanagan, of the Mounted Police, will be for duty this morning, with Inspector Holdway and Roshan Ali, in connection with the Julais taboot, and in the afternoon with Superintendant Ingram at Coolie Bunder. Constable Wheatley, being one of the officers who manned the brake last night, will also be at the Coolie Bunder under the orders of Superintendent Ingram. Inspector Lee-Smith will be in charge of the Prince's, Victoria, and Merewether Docks during the absence of Superintendent Ingram this afternoon. Superintendent Brewin was posted last night at Jail Road. Any alarm of disturbance or call for assistance will be attended to by the officers manning the brake. Both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner will be found in or near Bhendy Bazaar in the event of an emergency this afternoon. The undermentioned parties of native police, which were detailed from the A, D, F, G, H, and Reserve, will be posted at the following places:—Pydhownie, 1 Jamedar, 1 Havildar and 30 men; Null Bazaar, 1 Jamedar, 1 Havildar, and 30 men; Jail Road Corner, 1 Havildar and 20 men; J. J. Hospital Corner, 1 Havildar and 20 men; Undria Street Chowkey, 1 Havildar and 25 men; Junction of Grant and Falkland Roads, 1 Havildar and 20 men; and Ali-bin-Oomer Stables, 1 Havildar and 15 men.

THE TODDY QUESTION IN GAICOWARI.

THAT our correspondent may "ring the bell of alarm" as seems to him best, we publish his letter as it reaches us:—

SIR,—Anent a correspondence which has appeared in your issue of the 16th ultimo, under the signature of "Toddy," in order to bring the question into light, I beg leave to encroach on your valuable space for the same. It is true our beloved Maharaja Saheb has kindly given a special concession for toddy to the town of Navsari, which is frequented by the Parsees of Bombay and other places to enjoy the health-giving pure toddy, and caused many advantages to the poor by this as well as by giving free grants to the educational departments. I am thankful to the Maharaja Saheb, Sir Sooba Saheb, and Sooba Saheb for the prompt attention and indulgence they have been pleased to grant to my application from the beginning, caring more for the enjoyment of the people than the finance. Now the acting Sooba Saheb of Navsari has published a notice in the "Adyna Patrika" for the licences of toddy shops, for the arrangement of which and the conditions attached to which I have little objection or concern, but I apprehendlest an interested man or a party may baffle the good intentions of our benign ruler, by trying to impede Madav system, which is essential, and for which I fight for these fourteen months, and have succeeded to get the justice and the goal of my eager desire only through the kindness of our beloved ruler, and his immediate officers, who laid my case with good faith before their master. No doubt, the officer who is entrusted to place the new system on a sound footing is an able one, and will use his judgment faithfully and honestly, and I have faith in my old friend for that, but as he has not caused any notice to be issued for the Madav system, I think it advisable to ring the bell of alarm (though perhaps he may be studying or thinking on the question to lay out the system, before issuing his notice, but I have some precedents to apprehend) and thereby bring to the notice of the officer, his superiors, and his master, that whatever the arrangements he will do for the toddy, the Madav system has been graciously sanctioned by his august master for six years (vide circular No. 1121, dated 15-5-90), and that his Highness has repeated his well-intentioned order this year. I am going to give a written application for the same to the officer who is entrusted to arrange the new but good system to see that he may not be beguiled by an interested party or a man before he sells licenses on the 30th of this month. Anyhow the concession given by his Highness should be carried out to the end, which is the sole way to get good toddy and under the tree. The sooner the officer issues the notice for the Madav system the better. He has not to think about or bring the plea of loss to the Government, or this man and that man, or consider only the gain of the contractor, for all these disputes and objections are well discussed and considered before giving out the concession, and the contractor is sufficiently informed for all these. People's enjoyment and happiness and the good intentions and order of the Maharaja. Saheb should be observed first. Before I enclose my letter I ask the Three Tailors of the Toolee street of Navsari who pose before the public and the officers and who are mercilessly exposed by a correspondent of the "Baroda Vart sal" of the 14th instant: "Where are you in the time of need and for the cause of the public?"—Yours, &c.,

Navsari, June 20. NOWROSJI D. DESAI.

THE LATE DOWAGER-EMPRESS OF CHINA.

THIS lady who had for many years exercised a more potent influence on the politics of the Far East than any other woman, has just passed away in the person of Tzu Hsi, the mother of his Celestial Majesty Tung Chih, the Emperor of China. Indeed she was the *de facto* ruler of China, and whatever she asked the Emperor to do was done. In November 1894 she attained her sixtieth year, and great were the celebrations and rejoicings in honour of the event. The Emperor paid her the honour of adding still further to her title, which then became "Tzu-hsi-tuan-yu-kang-i-chao-yu--chuang-cheng-shou-kung-chin-hsien-chung-hsi," and this notwithstanding that Chinese words are supposed to be very brief. A special *Pekin Gazette* contained the following notification under the signature of the Emperor at the time of the celebration:—

"The superlative goodness of the most August Empress Dowager is brightly manifest, and her comprehensive foresight benefits the whole race. By ceaseless diligence within her palace she secures the peace of the entire realm. Since our accession to the throne we have in respectful attendance constantly received her admirable instructions. With great gladness we perceive her Gracious Majesty in robust health and cheerful spirits. In the year 1894 Her Majesty will happily attain the illustrious age of sixtieth year, and it will be our duty at the head of the officials and people of the whole Empire to testify our delight and to pray for blessing."

In China there exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each Sovereign to appoint a successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the then Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hsien Feng, and of the lady whose death was announced yesterday, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne. How the coup was directed is thus graphically told by Mr. George Curzon in his "Problems of the Far East" (1894):—

Kuang Hsu succeeded his cousin, the Emperor Tung Chih, nineteen years ago, under circumstances that throw an interesting light upon the inner mysteries of court existence in Peking. Tung Chih also was a child when he succeeded his father, Hsien Feng, the fugitive of the Anglo-French campaign in 1861. During his minority the Government was virtually in the hands of two ladies, one of whom, the Empress of the Eastern Palace, had been the principal wife and Empress of Hsien Feng, while the other, who, though the mother of Tung Chih, had not been Empress, was in consideration of the accession of her son named Empress mother and Empress of the Western Palace. Seizing the reins of government by a bold "coup d'etat," in which they were assisted by one of Hsien Feng's brothers, well known to Europeans as Prince Kung, these ladies administered the State as Regents, with Prince Kung as Chief Minister, until in 1873 Tung Chih attained his majority and shortly afterwards married. The young wife then became Empress, and the two elder ladies retired nominally into the background. Tung Chih, however, was addicted to dissipation, and very soon gave signs of a failing constitution. During his illness a decree was issued, no doubt at their initiative, in which the Emperor passing over his own wife, invited them to resume their former functions until his restoration to health. By this clever step the two ladies, who foresaw a second and not less agreeable lease of power during the minority of a second infant, found themselves in the highest place, when, in January, 1875, the Emperor Tung Chih died childless, but leaving a widow who expected before long to become a mother. They were now in a position to manipulate the succession according to their own desires.

The natural course, following the ordinary practice of Imperial succession, would have been to wait for the birth of the deceased Emperor's posthumous child, and in the event of its being still-born, or a girl, to select from among the members of the Imperial family a child who should be adopted as his son, and during whose minority the widowed Empress should rule as Regent. This, however, was not at all to the taste of the two ex-Empresses Regent. Of these, the one, who was mother to the late, Emperor had a sister, married to Prince Chun, the younger brother of Prince Kung, the child of which union was therefore twice over a nephew of the Emperor Hsien Feng and cousin of Tung Chih. Ignoring the pregnancy of the Empress Ah-lu-ta, and passing over the sons of Prince Chung's elder brothers, they selected this infant, whose name was Tsaitien, and who having only been born in August 1871, could insure them a second long spell of Regency. He was adopted as a son to Hsien Feng, thus ensuring to them a continuation of their functions as Dowagers, and was elevated with the ruling title of Kuang Hsu (glorious continuity) to the Dragon Throne, the Regents further producing what purported to be a nominative of the child by the late Tung Chih as his heir. The only slip that remained to complete the success of the arrangement was the disappearance of the young widower Empress of Tung Chih before the birth of her child could upset the plot; and Chinese opinion can have been little surprised when the announcement of her death was made, the catastrophe being generally explained by the popular Chinese practice of suicide, though whispers were not lacking of a more sinister doom. It will be seen from the above account that there was quite a cluster of irregularities, to use the stronger term, in the nomination of the reigning Sovereign. But according to Chinese ideas the main flaw in his title consists in his belonging to the same generation as the Emperor Tung Chih, and in his consequent disqualification from performing the sacrifices that are due from a descendant to his Imperial predecessor, whose legal successor therefore he cannot be. It was this injury done to the memory of the TungChih that formed the protest of the Censor Wu-ko-tu, who committed suicide during one of the Imperial visits to the ancestral tombs in order to attract public attention to the scandal.

The second Regency lasted for fourteen years, until in 1889 the young Emperor assumed the reins of power and married his cousin Yeh-ho-na-la. Providence has not yet favoured him with an heir, although, according to the Chinese practice, several appointments have already been made to the titular office of Guardian to the heir-apparent. The senior of the two Regents, the Empress Dowager of Hsien Feng, had died in 1881, but the second, or mother of Tung Chih, the Empress Tzu Hsi, continued, and continues to survive, and, in spite of her nominal withdrawal from public life, still wields a predominant influence in the government of the Empire.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

THE Indian Institute at Oxford is at length completted in all its parts. The annual report of the curators states:—"The valuable collection of about 3000 volumes, presented by Sir M. Monier-Williams, has been arranged according to subjects in its final place in the library, occupying the whole of the wall facing the widows in Broad-street. The Malan books have been transferred to and almost entirely fill the shelves of the large front room in the basement, which now forms an annexe to the library, being connected with it by a spiral staircase. The volumes which form the general library have been re-arranged in such a manner that all works directly connected with India occupy the five compartments near the windows, while all books which treat of non-Indian Eastern languages or are of a more general character, such as the journals of Oriental societies or works on religion and mythology, are placed in the gallery. The card-catalogue taken in hand at the beginning of the year had by its close progressed far enough to include all the Sanskrit and Pali books, as well as those which deal with the geography, history, and archæology of India. The library has been increased by the purchase of a larger number of books than in any previous year. It has also been enriched by valuable donations on the part of Mr. H. Baden-Powel, and Mr. W. A. Symonds, late of the Madras Civil Service." The latest benefactors have been the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, who has contributed £4,500, and Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore, the celebrated musician of Calcutta, who has presented a magnificent collection of Indian musical instruments and other costly gifts to the museum. The Secretary of State for India and some of the principal subscribers will be entertained at luncheon by the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Magrath, on July 1, and will afterwards proceed from Queen's College to the Institute, when the ceremony of inaugurating the finished building will be performed by Lord George Hamilton. The library, museum (now much enlarged), and new lecture-rooms will then be thrown open, and a conversazione will be held.

MR. BERESFORD, who, as already stated, will succeed Mr. Higham in the Punjab, is a Stanley Engineer of the same service as Mr. Higham, formerly of the North-West Irrigation, but recently appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Central Provinces, so that no step will accrue to this Province. Mr. Beresford is now on furlough in England, and it is presumed that some *ad interim* appointment will be made, from the Superintending Engineers in the province, until the new Chief Engineer arrives. In the absence of Colonel Jacob, R. E., now on six months' special leave, the Senior Superintending Engineer is Colonel J. F. Miller of the Bari Doab Canal Circle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Last week's relief reports show a great improvement in agricultural conditions in Upper India, the numbers on relief works in the North-West Provinces having fallen to 144,000.

The detachment of the 32nd Pioneers, now at Gilgit as the British Agent's escort, will rejoin regimental headquarters at Mian Mir on relief by a detachment of the 37th Dogras within the next few weeks.

The Bombay Mountain Battery at Suakin will have to remain short of its full complement of mules for some time to come owing to the loss of the animals on board the Lawada. It is not considered desirable to ship more mules from India while the monsoon is blowing strongly.

We regret to hear that Lieutenant Garnet Wolseley, of the Derbyshire Regiment, the only son of Sir George Wolseley, commanding the Lahore District, is down with enteric fever at Ranikhet. Captain Smith, of the Central India Horse, A.-D.-C. to Sir George Wolseley, has started for Ranikhet to be with the invalid.

The Chamba natives, who recently fled into British territory and laid their case before Colonel Hutchinson, the Commissioner of Lahore, have been told that the matter is not one for British interference, and have returned to the Chamba State, where their grievances apparently have been only partially redressed.

It is difinitely settled that Mr. W. Connan succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bigg-Wither as Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, Bengal, Mr. Inglis replacing the former as Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle.

A committee, with Mr. C. W. Bolton as President, is now sitting at Darjeeling, to consider the question of the Transfer of Public Works to the respective District Boards. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. Risley, Glass and Nolan.

The Maharani Surnomoyee of Cassim Bazaar has already deposited into the Murshidabad Collectorate Rs. 81,000 towards the cost of the proposed waterworks at Berhampore, and has promised to remit the balance as soon as the plan and estimates are prepared.

We learn that the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin has recommended to Government that the appointment of Durbar Physician to the Travancore Government, which is generally held by a British Medical Officer, should be limited to a term of five years.

A sad catastrophe is reported from the Waluvanad taluq in the South of Malabar. A ferry boat containing about forty people was crossing a stream when it foundered in the middle, precipitating all on board into the water. It is reported that twenty of the passengers were drowned. The overcrowding of ferry boats is, we believe, a common offence in Malabar, and the authorities ought to suppress the dangerous practice.

A public meeting of Sikhs, Hindus and Muhammedans was held at Lahore on Thursday and the following resolution passed: "That this meeting, representative of the Hindu, Sikh and Muhammadan communities, expresses its sense of deep sorrow and grief at the sudden death of Malaz-ul-Ulma-ul Fazla Mahamohapadhya Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K. C. I. E., Chief of Bhadaur, whose noble life and temperate habits amongst the nobility of the Punjab afforded an example worthy of imitation by our countrymen, whose love of learning and devotion to the cause of education in the Punjab earned for him the gratitude of all classes, and whose generous and philanthropic heart endeared him to all circles of society; and that this meeting begs humbly to convey to the bereaved family of the deceased Sardar their sincere condolence on this sad occurrence."

The cyclist who is wavering at present between a cheap or medium-priced machine and a dear one had better decide at once in favour of the latter, if his finances will in any way stretch to the necessary limit, and for this reason, that he is very much more likely to get what he wants within a reasonable space of time. There is such a tremendous rush just now on cheap machines that they are especially hard to procure. Go into any big depot and ask for a £12 machine, and the chances are that you will be almost laughed at. "All sold out the instant they arrive," you will be told. "You can have a £20 or £23 machine at once, if you like; there are several here to choose from." Very many of the new cyclists who, in a know-all-about-it spirit, are buying cheap machines this year will have learned by next season the difference between the most honestly made of low-priced cycles and the beautiful product of unlimited care and skill that represents the best our big manufacturers can make. Once that lesson is learned, by hook or by crook, a really first-rate mount will be procured, and the cyclist will revel in the increase of speed, ease, and comfort thus gained.

Cycling has become so fashionable among young women in London that it has given rise to a new profession for older but still active women—that of cycling chaperon. The title of the profession would certainly have caused consternation among an older generation, who who would have regarded is as a contradiction in terms; and possibly there may be old-fashioned persons even now who are inclined to consider a skilled lady cyclist as too go-ahead to be suited for the guardianship of younger and still more ardent spirits. But London society is troubled by none of these scruples; its susceptibilities were concerned solely with the fact that young girls who would not be allowed to go on horseback to the park unattended were freely taking cycle exercise without mentors. The invention of the ladies' bicycle had upset the whole social machinery at one stroke, and a state of things had arisen with which anxious parents were unable to cope. For a while the newly emancipated enjoyed their freedom, and doubtless blessed the inventor of the safety bicycle; but society is quick to repair the breaches which are made in its ramparts from time to time by inconsiderate innovators, and the free course of the ladies' bicycle has been stopped by the institution of the bicycling chaperon. Mothers unable to follow their daughters on the wheel engage a lady to take their place, and there is even an association—or perhaps more than one—which engages to supply chaperons endowed with all needful qualities for active service in the park and elsewhere. It is a praiseworthy attempt, but the task of the chaperon who has to keep an eye on the evolutions of half a dozen young lady cyclists in a crowded resort would appear by no means an easy one. Whatever her reward may be, she will certainly have earned it.

Not one Englishman in a thousand could give any account of the Coronation office of our own Sovereign in Westminster Abbey, so that it is not surprising that little or nothing is known of the complex and picturesque ritual with which the head of the Greek Church crowned himself. The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Ladoga, a strikingly handsome man, at once learned and kindly, and very friendly to the English Church, officiated and of course celebrated the Coronation Mass: but the Czar received the crown at his hands, and then placed it on his own head, after which he put it for a moment on the head of the Czarina, kneeling before him, before he invested her with her own crown, which was securely fastened on by four ladies of rank. The Czarina is only annointed on the forehead, but the Czar on the forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast, and head. The Czarina will receive the Holy Communion as an ordinary member of the Greek Church, but the Czar will pass within the Sanctuary closely attended by the Colonel of the Chevalier Gardes with drawn sword, and preceded and followed by a number of high dignitaries. There, "in view of the Sovereignty that resides in his person," he will receive, as the priests receive, in both kinds, separately. At the end of the Mass special collects will be recited for their Majesties, who will kiss the uplifted cross. The Emperor, who had removed the crown from his head during the Mass, will replace it, and the procession will leave the Cathedral as it entered.

The Russian Emperor not only crowns himself, but says the following striking prayer for himself, kneeling, the whole of the congregation standing up. O Lord God of our fathers and Supreme Ruler of sovereigns, who hast created everything by Thy word, and in Thy wisdom hast set up man that he may govern the world in holiness and righteousness; Thou hast chosen me as Czar and judge of Thy people. I confess Thy inscrutable providence with regard to me; and in giving thanks bow down before Thy Majesty. And Thou my Lord and God instruct me in the work for which Thou hast sent me; enlighten my path and direct me in this great Ministry; let the wisdom of Thy throne abide with me, send it down from Thy holy heavens that I may know what is pleasing in Thine eyes, and what is in accordance with Thy commandments. Let my heart be in Thy hand that I may order everything to the advantage of the people entrusted to me and to Thy glory, so that even in the day of judgment I may without condemnation render my account to thee; by the mercy and bounty of Thy only begotten Son with whom and with Thy Holy and Lifegiving Spirit Thou art blessed unto the ages.—Amen.

Some delusions about champagne—delusions at all events, according to Dr. George Harley—are dispelled in an article which that physician has written for the June number of "The Contemporary Review." "Young men," he says "who prefer strength to flavour not only sometimes add brandy to champagne, but even drink it iced in the coldest weather. They do not know that it requires a temperature of 66 Fahr. to bring out in perfection the more delicate of the vinous aromas of sparkling wines. Lord Palmerston was about right when he said that he looked upon the person who boasted that he liked brut champagne as either a fop or a fool." Sweet champagne is acquitted by Dr. Harley of the responsibility for gout. Sugar is an indispensable element in the production of champagne from its birth to its maturity. But the idea that sugar causes gout is scouted by Dr. Harley. Far sweeter champagne is drunk on the Continent than in England. Nevertheless gout is a more common disease in this country than in any other. Dr. Vaughan Harley, while working at the Sorbonne in Paris, took thirteen ounces of sugar daily until he completely upset his digestion, and totally failed to induce the disease, although he is hereditarily gouty. Probably, says Dr. Harley, the first person who said that sugar caused gout was a crusty old gentleman, fond of strongly spirituous wines, anxious to find an excuse for drinking them instead of the less alcoholic, sweeter young ones. The most alcoholic and acid ones are the chief generators of gout.

English painters are prominent in the two Salons this year, according to the well-known critic of the "Debats," M. Andre Michel. Their work appears to him to be more distinctively national than that of almost all the rest of the 300 foreign painters who exhibit pictures in Paris this summer. Even those of our artists who have been educated in Parisian studios—Mr. James Guthrie, for instance, or Mr. G. W. Joy—seem to M. Michel to be unmistakably British still. The Americans—with the exception, of course, of Mr. Sargent—who go to Paris follow the style of their respective masters too closely to be interesting to the French critic, who hints very plainly that in most cases denationalised art is bad art. M. Michel does not praise our painters because they are insular and quite unlike Frenchmen, but because they show him that England nowadays takes a greater interest in painting for its own sake than in painting with moral or literary aims. He is attracted most by the portraits of Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Lavery, and Mr. Lorimer, by Mr. Orchardson's "Young Duke," Mr. Joy's "Bayswater Omnibus," Mr. Buckland "Nature and the Poet"—which seems to him typical of the present tendencies of English art,—and by Professor Herkomer's portrait-group of the "Burgomaster and Council of Landsberg, Bavaria." A portrait sent by Sir E. Burne-Jones will, he thinks, show the danger of an unduly artificial rendering of nature a danger which, in the opinion of M. Michel, our most promising painters have at present little reason to fear.

There was a little encounter between the Lord Chancellor and Professor Max Muller, who was lecturing at the Rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, Hanover-square, the other day. The Professor pointed out that many passages in the Bible, particularly in the New Testament, were similar to passages in the sacred books of the Buddhists, written a century before the Christian era. The Lord Chancellor, who presided, remarked that we did not know as much as we thought we did about these subjects. A great deal of the historical evidence had perished. He wished to give an illustration. "Alphabet" was derived from Alpha and Beta.—The Professor: May I say a few words?—The Lord Chancellor: You will have plenty of opportunity directly. (Laughter.)—He went on to say that the question of priority between the Gospels and the Buddhist Scriptures was one of evidence. Who was to prove that the things mentioned in the latter took place when they were said to have done? Many people saw parts of the truth, and thought it the whole. Sometimes the Professor did that. This hit elicited laughter. Professor Max Muller replied that he only dealt with evidence, leaving others to decide. With regard to the origin of the Alphabet, it was neither Greek nor Hebrew, but Egyptian, transmitted through the Phœnicians. This bit of information showed that there were minute inquiries in scholarship as well as law, and that people must live and learn. The laugh was now repeated at the Lord Chancellor's expense, and the Professor went on with regard to the date of the Buddhist cannon containing the coincidences with our Scriptures, to assure the Lord Chancellor that the highest authorities assigned the writing of it to the century before the Christian era. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Professor.

Residents of towns in the northern and western parts of New York State need not be surprised if this summer they are visited by Salvation Army girls on bicycles. The scheme is more than likely to go through, and if so a bicycle brigade will be ordered to make a trip through the agricultural parts of the State. The plan is by no means one of recent conception. Last year Bollington Booth, the then Commander, had a scheme for a bicycle corps to start from New York and wheel across the continent to San Francisco. It is a favourite idea of Salvation Army policy to get as far away from the conventional, prosy way of saving souls as possible. As the successful advertiser learns that it is new devices and catchy methods that attract the eye of the public, so the Army workers have come to understand that something out of the ordinary is most apt to hold the attention of the erring sinner, and induce him to return to the fold. Whether they are right or wrong in this is a question between themselves and the conservative Churchmen, but they have used such tactics during the existence of the organisation, and attribute the enormous success to that fact. There is no doubt that the brigade would gain an added attraction if it were augmented by several of the poke-bonneted Salvationist women. It would excite curiosity, and draw crowds, and that is what the Army wants. The bicycle corps will proceed northward by easy stages, first wheeling up the Hudson, stopping at the summer resorts and small villages peopled by wealthy New Yorkers. Each rider will carry a small knapsack containing a change of clothing and literature of the Army.

It is a curious and inexplicable fact that, in spite of all the good advice spread broadcast through the press of late, at least three out of every four lady cyclists ride with their saddles too low. If the reader will take the trouble of counting the first dozen lady bicyclists he sees, he can prove this for himself. The lamentable result is that over 70 per cent. of our womankind look ugly and ungraceful when awheel. One cannot persuade them of the fact either. The average lady-rider can quite understand that Miss Brown or Miss Smith would look much better if she raised her saddle and did not paw the air with her knees as she went along; but in her own case, she is immovably convinced that she did not, does not, and could not look "like that" under any circumstances, even though she knows she can touch the ground with both feet while sitting in the saddle. It is all owing to laziness, or nervousness, about learning the proper method of mounting

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF CYCLING.

CYCLING FOR LADIES.

It is curious to reflect what would have been the public comment upon such an article as this a very few years back. Of course, almost from the time of the invention of the tricycle, there have been cycling ladies. One created an immense sensation by riding along the South Coast many years ago, and several pioneers of the movement were to be seen around London, where tricycling clubs existed, and encouraged the fair sex to accompany them. But in those days the tricycicle was a truly terrible vehicle—heavy, clumsy, and solid-tyred—and the task of propelling it was an arduous one, the procedure being more of an effort of physical labour than a pastime; still, many ladies rode. Then the " Sociable tricycle came along," followed in due season by the tandem tricycle; with lighter vehicles and lower gears, the ladies rode more easily, and their numbers increased, and in due season the air-tyre and the safety bycycle were perfected, and the whole aspect of the situation changed.

The newer developments in cycle construction made the sport of cycle riding more a game of skill, and less a case of physical exertion, the riding and propulsion of an air-tyred safety bicycle being a very different thing from the tricycle riding of the earlier days, and the number of lady riders rapidly increased but for some time after the suitability of the machine for ladies' use had become apparent to all who had considered the question, the advance in popularity was noticeably slow. All that was wanted was a start amongst the fashionable people, and in due season that start was given. The sport had, to use a familiar phrase for which Sir William Marriott is responsible, "spread upwards," and only needed the necessary touch to start it going. Many people in London will remember the sudden outburst of cycling in Battersea Park. Almost in a week the thing became fashionable, and hundreds of ladies who, three months before, would as soon have thought of flying as of mounting a cycle, were to be seen riding round the Park, and in due season Hyde Park was opened to the wheel at stated times, and all over the country ladies began to cycle.

The two questions which present themselves in this connection are these:—Is cycling a suitable sport for women? and will it last as a woman's sport? and we unhesitatingly answer both these questions in the affirmative. That it is a suitable sport for women is abundantly evidenced by the fact that many ladies cycle by their doctors' orders, and that the doctors themselves have written in many publications in favour of cycle riding for ladies; nor is it difficult to understand that it should be so, for the sport of cycling may safely be said to be one of the very finest nerve tonics which it is possible to find. The reason is obvious. The riding of the cycle, begun nervously, and with some amount of anxiety, requires, distinctly, that quality which is best described as "nerve." Nerve means simply the decision, knowingly or automatically, to do the right thing at the right moment. For example, to steer in such a manner as to balance the cycle. Thus the lady who learns to cycle has, in effect, to educate and develop that quality, and in so doing she strengthens her nervous powers; this, apart from any other incidental developments, being what happens in cycle riding. But an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. Here is a true story, which will show just what happens in connection with cycling. A lady, the wife of a certain cyclist, suffered a good deal from "nerves"; the trouble grew in intensity, until it actually happened that she would stand for a long while on the kerb awaiting the advent of a friend or one of the police to see her across the road, in the West End suburb where she lived. The trouble was a great one to her, and she seemed to get worse rather than better. A friend, who had not seen this nervous and invalid lady for some months, was cycling out of town one day, and passed through the suburb where she lived. In front of him a lady cyclist was speeding along, and dodging in and out of the traffic with certainty and confidence. When he overtook her what was his astonishment to find in the cool and active cyclist the nervous lady of a few months before!

Medical men have discovered a condition of ill-health called "House Nerves," a condition brought about by want of exercise in the main. Walking, especially in well-known places, often becomes monotonous and wearisome, but the mere practice of riding at once removes the monotony. The same old road may be traversed, but the steed has to be ridden, to be managed, to be controlled, and the road must be watched to some extent, the mud and the chance boulder avoided, and so on, whilst in addition there is the exhilaration of a speedy passage through the air, not to mention the widely increased range over which the cycle enables its rider to travel. So that in the cycle we find an almost ideal combination of advantages, which commend it to those who need exercise and relief from depressing effects of various kinds. The very people whom cycling suits best, the people who need plenty of light exercise and fresh air, are the very people who, in the days of tricycles weighing a hundred-weight, and solid tyres, could not possibly ride, because they did not possess the strength necessary to propel the heavy vehicle. Now that the light cycle and the air-tyre are perfected, these are the very people who obtain most benefit from the sport.

We think it may be claimed, then, that the sport of cycling is a suitable one for women. Then follows the other question: Will it last? and to that we again answer, Yes; without the slightest hesitation. The matter may be put plainly thus: Cycling, for reasons already explained, was in some sense under a cloud as regards the section of humanity we are considering in this article. It had been found to be much too hard work for many women, and had been dropped by them for that reason. Its position was, in affect, worse than it had been before, because there was actually an active prejudice against it, instead of a merely neutral attitude. Now that prejudice has been removed entirely. Women have taken to the cycle with enthusiasm, and we are very much mistaken if the coming women will permit themselves to be debarred in the future from a sport which is so fascinating at the outset, and so solidly useful both from an economic standpoint and from a health-giving point of view thereafter. No.: the die has been cast, and not only do many girls look forward to being cyclists presently and season, but those girls have friends, and presently the friends, if not already cyclists, will acquire the art. The prejudices which existed have been swept away. Some of them were legacies from the days of the bone-shaker of pre-historic times—speaking strictly in a cycling sens. They have disappeared. Our cycle makers are giving special attention to the question of juvenile cycles. They cannot do better for themselves or the sport on which they depend. If children ride in their early youth, they will not altogether relinquish the art when age comes upon them, nor are they likely to raise any objection when their own children in turn desire to mount the silent wheel; and here we may perhaps conclude with an illustration from real life which shows exactly how the cycle commands votaries to offer it allegiance, when allegiance is least expected. Not many mouths ago a gentleman interviewed a friend on the subject of a tricycle for his only child, a little daughter in whom her father was quite wrapped up. Paterfamilias was a great walker, but his child always wanted to go with him, and was unable to accomplish either the distance or the pace of which her parent was capable. A nice little cycle, with everything up to date, and "price no object," was all that was needed to solve the difficulty. The daughter had been taught to ride, and was keen for an up-to-date mount, and—to make a long story short the cycle in due course came along. A fortnight elapsed, and then—Paterfamilias presented himself at the office of his friend and adviser. He required at least a fast and suitably arranged tricycle to enable him to keep pace with his little daughter in her journeys: Until such time as the father should have acquired the art and mystery of riding a bicycle the tricycle was bought. Out of the depths of our full knowledge we say, look after the children. The cycle for ladies has come to stay.—G. Lacy Hillier and Jacquetta Hill.—(in the St. "James's Gazette.")

A notable function has just been celebrated in a notable way. We refer to the annual banquet of the Woman's Law Class of New York University, which was attended by (among others) Chancellor MacCracken, the only Mr. Chauncey Depew, and Judge Bookstayer. It was in more ways than one a remarkable entertainment. The University Glee Club sang selections, and while the guests ate the strawberries and cream they listened to "Mamma's Little Alabama Coon." Then Mr. Depew, who had promised to be funny, coruscated with his usual post-prandial felicity, while in answer to an appeal for more light in connection with legal education from the chairwoman, President Taylor, of Vassar, made the following momentous observation:—"Once we knew just where a woman ought to be, and what she ought to do. But who knows now?" But the really interesting feature of the banquet was the spirited attempt made by Mrs. Julia Irvine to define the New Woman. The genuine New Woman, according to Mrs. Irvine, does not belong to the end of the century. "She rather belongs to the beginning, for every day is with her the beginning of a new century, of a new life, and not only for her, but for those dependent upon her. She is an individual, and has not been classified; but if I were obliged to classify her I should say that the New Woman is the one who does not seem to me to do new things, but who is training herself to do those things which women have always done." After this singularly lucid observation, the pathetic admission of President Taylor acquires an added significance.

AMERICAN POLITICS AND THE CURRENCY.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of the "Financial News" by Mr. Moreton Frewen, is, if long, full of suggestive facts, in view of the currency policy of the coming president of the United States being an unknown quantity. We need not go all the way with Mr. Frewen in his deductions, but every man who takes an intelligent interest in the great silver problem in which the country is so vitally concerned, will admit that there is much in what he argues at any rate to set all thinking. We have reason to believe that Mr. Frewen's views as to the immediate effect of free coinage, if it ever comes about, upon the financial systems of the countries primarily concerned, including, of course, above all, the United States themselves, are also those of Mr. Hermann Schmidt, the well-known city merchant who is now generally accepted as about the greatest living authority upon international currency questions and is, moreover, albeit a confirmed Bimetallist, a very moderate man.

Your interesting leader (to quote the letter in question) upon the currency situation in the United States, may be shortly summed up in the following theses:—(1) That no legislation by the United States, single-handed, can establish a parity between gold and silver; (2) that the free coinage of silver in the United States involves silver monometallism; (3) that gold monometallism is to be preferred to silver monometallism. Now, in the opinion of the silver party in the United States, if (1) is sound, then (2) an honest silver currency such as Germany had until 1873, and India until 1883 is infinitely preferable to (3) an appreciating gold currency, even if—which is more than doubtful—that gold currency can be maintained at all. As a general statement of the financial position of the United States it may be said that she owes annually these interest payments: $150,000,000 on loans, 75,000,000 remittances to travellers and absentees, $75,000,000 to foreign shipowners; so that either her exports have to exceed her imports by £60,000,000 sterling or she loses gold, or, failing this, she has to borrow to pay the interest, thus piling higher the permanent interest charges.

I venture to think that the debts of this nation of 70,000,000 people are even larger than I have stated them. The general condition of financial strain, and consequent political unrest, in the United States seems to be not less than is now the case in Australia, where the annual interest paid abroad by 4,000,000 people is known to be some £15,000,000 sterling. If we take, for example, the State of California, this State is in population, in resources, and climate about the peer of New South Wales. The annual indebtedness of New South Wales is officially stated at £5,000,000 sterling. May not the debt of California to New York and to Europe be about the same? and, if so, how can California any more than New South Wales permanently sustain the burden of a 50 per cent. fall of prices, which fall must have exactly doubled the burden of her external debt? Thus the one issue in the United States—which includes the other issue, such as the mere colour of her money and the fiscal methods by which her revenue shall be collected—the one paramount issue is this: How can the United States secure a sufficient balance of exports over imports to continue solvent? Now, I contend that if as you admit to be the case the world over, a depreciating currency stimulates exports, and contracts imports, than that portion of public opinion in America which favours silver rather than gold is intelligent. For scheme, and readjust and tinker with tariffs as you will, you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; you cannot restore the balance of trade to the United States unless her currency legislation is such that it drags up the exchanges between Europe and Asia; whereas every further movement, in America or elsewhere, toward gold monometallism drags those exchanges down. In short, gold monometallism in the United States involves an increased competition for the industries of white men every where at the hands of the yellow races of the Orient, and there is not a consular report which comes to us from the far East but emphasises this statement. What, then, is the argument for singlehanded free coinage in the United States? It is this: Either free coinage will establish bimetallism for the whole world, or, failing this, there will be such a gold premium in New York as to-day assists exporters in Russia, in all Asia, and in nine-tenths of South America.

This gold premium, unlike a protective tariff will stimulate the exports of the United States while acting, just as a protective tariff does, to reduce imports; therefore, either free coinage will give bimetallism to the whole world, or, failing this, it will tend to secure that excess of American exports over imports which is the only possible alternative to further gold loans, leading up to ultimate insolvency. These, then, are the arguments which favour a non-appreciating, or even a depreciating, currency in the United States. On the other hand, I do not see, qua its economic aspects, what possible advantage can accrue from a gold standard and a gold currency. A gold currency in America cannot raise—it cannot, indeed, fail to further depress—the European exchanges with 800,000,000 of Asiatic exporters. It cannot, therefore, fail to still further throw the balance of trade against the United States, unless, indeed, by further contracting the American currency, it forces down prices there to such a point as to contract violently America's import trades. And a pretty look-out for England that! In short, the clamour of our press that America shall become gold monometallic seems to involve either the insolvency of our greatest debtor or the decline of our export trades to America, or both.

There is this further point which you emphasise—that if America copies our gold standard "confidence will be restored," and we well lend her more money; thus aggravating in the future the very disease from which she suffers. On the other hand, if she goes to free coinage, we shall, in a panic, return her securities, and thus sell her back her railways and industrials at half price just at that very moment when, her legislation having sent the rupee, the tael, and the yen to nearly, or quite par, the export trades of the Orient will be cut into and the exports of the American farm, mine, and factory will take their place. In other words, because of the inane injunctions of a portion of the London press, our investors there will be so misled as to sell American stoks to Americans at that very moment, when in America prosperity is about to set in. You remark that I describe America as "the gteatest debtor nation on earth," and you add that one fact is conclusive against taking any course tending to lower its national credit." But would "free silver" lower its credit, even should it involve a gold premium? It certainly would not, if trade and agriculture there improved, and the railways did a larger business at better rates. The credit of a country is not determined by its currency, but by its prosperity. Thus India's credit the rate at which she borrows, has greatly improved side by side with the depreciation of her currency. So also has Russia's. Of the Argentine and Brazil it is not too much to say that inconvertible paper issues, and the stimulus thus afforded their exports because of depreciation, has alone enabled these countries to continue paying the interest on their foreign loans. And what is lacking in the United States is not really the lenders' confidence in the currency; it is rather the conviction of both borrower and lender that money invested in a farm or a factory will earn no profit; that the pains and perils of a fresh "resumption" period are just ahead; and that while prices over there are even now depressed below the point of possible profit, they must be depressed 25 per cent. further yet before imports, under any tariff, can be so checked as to permit gold to remain at home in the currency. And, further than this, let me ask how, if imports are to be checked by a high tariff, is the necessary revenue to be secured for the Federal Government? If then, as I believe, the critical position of the United States results from the present conditions of exchange between Europe and Asia, and can only be remedied by some action which will raise those exchanges, much may be said for the policy of free silver even should that policy involve a gold premium in New York. It is not the exporter from America who will be hurt by that premium; it is the exporter to America—in other words, the English manufacturer. But let me go further, and ask your reasons for believing that the United States is unable to maintain the parity of 1 to 16 assuming as we may assume, that if the American mints open to the free coinage of dollars we shall open mints again to the free coinage of rupees. Are there any scientific grounds for the conviction, so generally held, that such a monetary union as this bimetallism in America and silver monometallism in India would fail to maintain the world's parity. I do not venture, of course, to dogmatise as to this; but the problem is so interesting and the experiment by the United States—whether next year or in 1901—is so extremely probable, that it is worth while for those who hold that the experiment would be attended with disaster to offer something for our consideration more convincing than prophecies.

In the first place, then, free coinage in America would bring the Asiatic exchanges promptly to par—for the moment, at least—and, assuming that you are right, and that there would be panic sales of American securities held here, perhaps £40,000,000 sterling of American gold would flow into Europe. This great flood of gold would be likely to inflate prices here to some extent, to thus increase the exports from the United States, and also to reduce the gold premium at Buenos Ayres, and elsewhere, thus checking exports of wheat, &c., which compete with similar export from America. And, again, the prodigious rise in the exchange with Asia would expand European exports to Asia, and until gold prices here had risen, would greatly contract exports from Asia to Europe. Thus a double influence favourable to the balance of trade in the United States would be exerted. The United States would export more to England because Asia would export less and thus America's gold, as well as her securities, would go back to her. Secondly because England, selling more goods to Asia, the rupee, the dollar and the yen being at par, England could then also buy more produce from the United States. Thus, while free coinage in the United States might, in the first place, tend to displace gold, there would almost simultaneously be exerted an even more powerful tendency for gold to be shipped west from Europe in order to liquidate what it seems to me must be an immense trade balance in favour of the United States. As to the absured idea, one frequently encounters, that Asia will dump silver upon the American mints and carry off gold, it is hardly necessary to examine this fallacy. It is for the objectors to show why Asia should give the metal which to her is alone money in order to buy the other metal which is not money; and why also the white metal should be withdrawn from the hoards of the Orient at that moment when it appreciates, in order that it may be exchanged for the yellow metal, which has just depreciated almost one-half in terms of rupees.

The present Lord Aldenham (then Mr. Hucks Gibbs), in his evidence before the Currency Commission in 1886, declared that, in his judgment, America with open mints could maintain the parity without help. There is no one who has had a larger practical experience of exchange problems than Mr. Gibbs; there is no one whose opinion is more entitled to respect. And since that evidence was given what have we seen? On a certain Monday in June, 1883, we saw the two metals at a parity of 1 to 24; on the Friday of that week the parity had become 1 to 30½, And why? Because the Indian mints had been closed to free coinage. Now, it is not possible to argue seriously that, while the closing of the Indian mints had thus enormously reduced the gold price of silver, yet the reopening of those mints would have failed to bring about a rise; so that it is fair to assume that if between Monday and Friday the ratio fell from 1 to 24 to 1 to 30½, then between Friday and Tuesday, had the Indian mints been re-opened, the ratio would have risen from 1 to 30½ to 1 to 24. And supposing further that on the Tuesday the United States had accepted free coinage at 1 to 16, is it inherently improbable that such a vast country, with such a boundless exporting capacity, could have lifted silver to 58½d.?

Permit me to recapitulate. The difference between open mints and closed mints in India has been demonstrated by the experiment of 1893 to be silver at 30½d. and silver at 38½d., and, this having been ascertained, is it the folly, is it the lunacy, is it the dishonesty, that the New York press so glibly declares it, if we venture to hold that the difference between open mints in the United States and closed mints in the United States, is the entire difference between 38½d. and 58½d.? In other words, if India contributes a 25 per cent. lift to silver by giving it free coinage, why cannot America contribute a further 50 per cent.? Why cannot she lift the ratio from 1 to 24 to 1 to 16? What, permit me to ask, with much respect, is your view as to this? We are aware that you favour bimetallism, and not merely "by-and-by metallism." Either a monetary union over a strictly limited area will establish the parity, or, if not then the whole system is chimerical; because if bimetallism needs to be universal, then, also, it follows that our opponents are correct in declaring that the system is impracticable, because the defection of one or two warring nations would serve to destroy it.

The new French Prime Minister, M. Meline, on Saturday last when pointing to the rapid spread and acceptance by experts of the bimetallic theorem, declared that what alone is now needed is the "electric spark." Such an electric spark may very well prove to be a free coinage plank in the National Democratic Convention which meets at Chicago on July 7th. For even if the Republican party should elect its President, still that plank, unless countered by a similar move in the Republican party, will certainly secure to the Democratic party the control until 1900 of the all-important Senate; whereas, on the other hand, the monometallist counsels of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, should they dominate the party at Chicago, will both leave in that party the record of a disgraceful surrender, and we leave of that party for a generation to come, not one stone standing upon another.

Such is the great exchange crisis which to-day confronts the whole world of trade. Its effects on international trade, still dimly perceived, are probably infinitely greater and more complicated than any of us at all appreciate. We have seen, with the great rise in the gold premium at Buenos Ayres since 1890, the wheat area in that country increase from 2,990,000 acres in 1891 to 7,141,000 acres in 1895; while in the same period the wheat exports jumped up from less than 2,000,000 qrs. to nearly 8,000,000 qrs. Here is a competition which, while the press is shout-for "honest money," has made Kansas and Minnesota not less desolate than Essex and Lincolnshire. On the other hand, we saw, in 1893, an artificial, a manipulated rise in the exchanges between India and the Far East strike the milling industries in Bombay as by lightning; so that 30,000 operatives there were thrown out of work in a few weeks, while yarn exports from Bombay fell off one-third, and the Government of India was obliged to come to England because of the exchange disturbance and the contraction of exports, exactly as America has to-day to come to England, because of the contraction of her exports, in order to borrow gold. We have seen these experiments in exchange; we have seen experts, such as Mr. Hermann Schmidt, exactly foretell, in evidence before Royal Commissions, results which were to follow from these experiments; and yet silly people there are who still declare that steady exchanges with four-fifths of mankind are immaterial, because "international trade is merely international barter!"

Let me only add in conclusion, that Europe and America are indeed to be congratulated if, because of the intuitions of the common people in the Western Republic, we are now very near the dawn of better days. At a time when political leaders the world over are, as never before in history, disappointed and disgraced, the Western nations, unguided and unguarded groping in the dark as to the magnitude of the issues involved, have come within ace of being routed and their industries decimated by that exchange crisis which has given their silver money to our Oriental competitors at half-price. If, then, we succeed in evading the greatest race danger with which we have ever been confronted, we shall owe our escape, not to our statesmen, who have failed us, but to the detection of pseudo Liberalism, false economics, and half-truths (worse than any lies) by the great American nation. Not without reason did Lincoln declare of that nation: "You may fool some of them all the time, but not all of them all the time." "Everyone," said Lincoln, again, "knows more than anyone!" an utterance which, no doubt, his successor, the preasent occupant of the White House, and his "cuckoo" Cabinet consider frankly blasphemous—Yours faithfully,—Morton Frewen.

Sandelford Priory, May 25.

THE QUEEN OF COREA'S MURDER.

A SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENT.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" has seen a copy of an official document such as is rare in the annals of diplomacy, which has clearly been prepared and circulated with very precise political objects. It is an English translation of the report of a commission appointed by the King of Korea to inquire into the circumstances attending the murder of the Queen in October last and the events which followed up to the date of the King's flight. The document has been officially communicated by the Corean Government to all the Powers having relations with the Peninsula. The commission examined numerous witnesses who could throw light on the events in question. It was assisted by Mr. Greathouse, once Consul-General for the United States in Japan, and now foreign adviser to Corea, and the investigation seems to have been both fair and exhaustive. An excellent plan of the part of the place in which the tragedy took palace is appended, so that the details may be readily followed. It is impossible, and indeed unnecessary, to describe the contents of the report in extenso. The manner in which the Japanese Minister, Viscount Miura, fomented the plot is shown, and the report adopts the language of the judgment of the Japanese Court which tried the Minister in describing his share in the tragedy. The steps of the assassins are traced point by point, and the report places beyond any doubt the fact of the death of the Queen. There was a popular belief in Corea that she escaped, based on the fact that on the occasion of an attack on the palace some years ago she was believed for days to have been killed, but ultimately emerged safely from her hiding-place. The report, however, clearly establishes that she was cut down with swords by the Japanese in a small room where she tried to hide, and that the body was then taken out on a plank to a grove within the palace enclosure saturated with kerosine, covered with faggots, and set on fire, so that only a few bones remained. Following the details of this tragedy come particulars of the treatment of the King and the placing of a new Ministry in office. A very interesting detail is given at this point. A decree, said to have been published by the King, denounced the poor Queen in shocking terms. This decree was published in this country at the time, and was sent to the Foreign Ministers at Seoul, who all (except Viscount Miura and one other Minister) answered curtly that they refused to recognise this decree as emanating from the King. The attempt of certain Coreans on Nov. 28 to release the King from his thraldom and imprisonment is described, as well as all the events down to Feb. 11, since when the Russian Legation has been the King's home. The sixty persons concerned in the Queen's murder are all specified. The political signification of this strange document is manifest. It is an explanation to all the world of the causes of the King's flight—a justification of him and of his Russian hosts—and it forms a powerful appeal to the civilised world against Japanese policy and predominance in the peninsula. It is impossible to read the report without pity and sympathy for the unfortunate King and Queen and the members of their Government, or without indignation against the Japanese policy and its ruffialy instruments who perpetrated this horrible outrage. As an apologia for the King's flight it seems complete, on the assumption, of course, that the King is not a hero; but it may also have its use as a justification for measures by Russia designed to prevent similar outrages in future. Possibly both aims were in the minds of those who caused the former communication of this document to the European Powers.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone has given an account of Professor Langley's recent aerodrome experiments on the banks of the Potomac River in last week's "Nature," from which it appears that the aerodrome is built almost entirely of metal, and carries a steam engine with a supply of fuel. The model aerodrome (for it was only a small model, it seems, and not, as the newspaper report may have led many to suppose, a working apparatus) is 12 to 14 feet across the supporting surfaces, and weighs 25lbs. The propelled consists of aerial screws driven by the engine. The aerodrome rose in graceful curves to a height of 100 feet (not half a mile, as reported by telegram), and when the supply of steam gave out slowly settled down to the surface. In a second trial it flew 3,000 feet, and high enough to pass over the tree tops. The velocity was between 20 and 25 miles an hour.

Professor Norton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has succeeded in getting Rontgen photographs of the liver, heart, and lungs, plain enough to admit of medical examination. The apparatus used is a Thomson "high frequency" coil, not an induction coil, and the cathode of the Crooke's tube is ground to make it more efficacious.

Herr Andree will leave Gothenburg in the steamer Virgin, for the North Pole, on June 7. The balloon, as we mentioned before, is finished, and the preparations for filling it are nearly complete. A canvas boat, weighing about 90lbs., and capable of carrying the three travellers with 1,200lbs. of rations, will be taken with the balloon in case of disaster. The expedition will reach Spitzbergen on the 17th or 18th June. The scientific apparatus taken will include three sextants, a mercury artificial horizon, two chronometers, two chronoscopes, compasses, maps, a psychrometer of assemann, an actinometer of Arago, registering anemometers, telescopes, photographic apparatus, an electrometer, and apparatus for collecting bacteria and water.

Lord Armstrong has recently made some very curious photo-electrical experiments by means of a Wimshurst machine. This machine is caused to charge two large condensing jars, and the brush discharge from these latter, just before the tension rises sufficiently to produce an actual spark, is made to impinge upon a very sensitive gelatine plate. The operation is conducted in a dark room, and in the absence of either camera or lens, but the result on each plate employed is a most beautiful arborescent pattern, which is varied in each picture by modifying the conditions of the discharge. Very beautiful effects are also produced by using a simple plate of glass which, after being waxed, is covered with a very delicate layer of fine dust; by the action of the discharge, this dust is made to assume various curious figures. It is well known that Nature endows the lowliest organisms with most perfect form and intricate adornment, but it is curious to note that beauty of design should accompany even the phenomena connected with a discharge of electricity.

Although pure aluminium is well known to retain its lustre and not to corrode, even in moist air, much of the metal now obtainable becomes soon covered with spots of a white incrustation, even when in a moderately dry atmosphere; a matter easy to understand when looked at by the light of M. Moissan's statement that commercial aluminium often contains from 0·1 to 0·4 per cent. of sodium. This sodium, instead of being equally distributed, is often so local that the highly contaminated parts form an electric couple with the purer aluminium, and aluminate of sodium is probably first formed, this being subsequently decomposed by moisture with the liberation of alumina, while the alkali acts as a virtual carrier of oxygen to fresh portions. The evil of the presence of sodium being once recognised there should be no difficulty in eliminating it. Carbonaceous particles appear also to form "couples" in aluminium.

A recent paper in the "Comptes Rendus" described a self-registering thermometer balance, containing either gas or saturated vapour, by MM. H. Parenty and R. Bricard. The two arms of a balance carry respectively a barometer and an air-thermometer, both dipping into the same mercury-trough. At constant temperature, and with varying atmospheric pressures, the alterations in the weights of the two arms caused by the movements of the mercury are identical, and the balance remains in equilibrium; but an alteration of temperature causes a motion of the beam, which can easily be made self-registering. For a small range of temperature the sensitiveness of the apparatus is considerably increased by substituting a volatile liquid for the gas. The device also readily acts as a temperature regulator.

A statue of copper deposited by electricity has been erected on the summit of the tower Torre del Popelo of the Palazzo Sull Oglio, in Lombardy. It represents St. Fidele in his Roman armour, holding a spear in one hand and a palm in the other. It is 21 feet high, and only weighs 1,600lbs. Had it been cast in bronze it would have weighed 50 tons, but being a hollow shell enclosing plaster of Paris, it is comparatively light, and does not burden the dome. The cost was only about £250. A plaster model of the statue was first coated with plumbago, which, being a conductor, served as a bed for the coating of copper, which was deposited by means of dynamos in 12 days. The copper skin is about 1-10th inch thick.

According to M. Moissan, the metal uranium which he isolates by reducing its oxide with carbon in the electric furnace, is a soft, white metal taking a beautiful polish. It is not magnetic when in a perfectly pure state. All the salts of this metal, whether fluorescent or not, emit rays in the dark which traverse aluminium, platinum, and copper, and act on photographic plates. The pure metal in powder behaves in the same way. The salts appear to retain this property after being kept for months in the dark. Exposure to the sun only enhances their luminous energy for a time; they soon return to their normal state, and keep it.

Shall we ever reach the centre of the earth, or, at all events, tap its central heat? The question appears ridiculous to some men of science, but men of science are not more remarkable for unanimity in regard to their peculiar problems than other people. The learned Professor Poundal, F.R.S., let us say, will denounce the very idea of boring towards the centre of the earth as worse than foolish, yet he will spend his own precious time seriously investigating some spiritualistic imposition. On the other hand, Professor Trythall, F.R.S., who denounces spiritualism as a vulgar superstition, will look with favourable eye on a project for utilising the internal heat or minerals of the earth. It is not so long ago since M. Berthelot the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, proposed a plan for boring down 10,000 feet, and thus getting a constant supply of heat. The idea was, however, not so novel as he imagined, for it was propounded some fifteen or twenty years ago in this country, and the late Sir William Siemens was, we believe, disposed to think there was something in it.

To reach the earth's centre is an old dream of mankind, and, like so many modern ideas, is traceable to the Greeks. Empedocles, we are told, knew about everything except the earth's centre, and, not being able to restrain his scientific curiosity, flung himself into the crater of Etna, in order to find out. Jules Verne has written a romance in which the hero descends into the earth's interior by the crater of Hecla, and emerges from it by that of Etna. Jules Verne is a clever phantasist, but he is often mistaken, though perhaps artistically mistaken, in matters of science. Lietenant-Colonel Hennebert has recently shown that at a depth of 27,000 feet or thereabout (8,750 metres) the pressure of the atmosphere in the borehole (or cater of a volcano) would be three atmospheres, which is as much as the human body can stand with impunity. Since 8,750 metres is about the height from the surface which he can reach without harm, it follows that the explorations of men must be confined within the limits of 5 or 6 miles above or below the surface. This, however, as we would remind Colonel Hennebert, only applies to travelling in the open air, not in closed vessels.

The "sympalmograph" of Mr. Benham, of Colchester, is an instrument by which a system of fine lines can be engraved on surfaces of metal or glass, which, by the diffraction of light, produce iridescence, or rainbow colours. The apparatus is an application of the conjugate pendulum by which beautiful and complicated curves can be drawn on paper. It is suggested that the method could be applied in producing imition gems, such as diamonds and opals.

M. Cornu, the well-known French physicist, President of the Academie des Scinces, Paris, has invented an ingenious instrument for studying the vibrations of musical strings. It draws a curve of the vibrations on a blackened screen, so that a class can see it, and resembles a seismograph for recording the curiously involved movements of the earth's surface during an earthquake. It is expected that the instrument will be useful in studying elasticity, as well as acoustics.

The Minister of Education, Canada, has published a Report of 79 pages, giving particulars of several earthworks, rock paintings, and native industries in the province of Ontario. A warning is also uttered as to the bogus Indian relics now offered for sale in Canada.

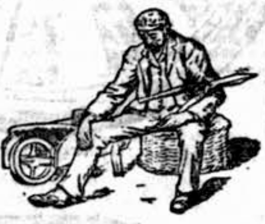
The Jubilee of Lord Kelvin's professorate in Glasgow University, will open with a conversazione, on Monday, June 15, at the University, where there will be an exhibition of his Lordship's inventions. Next day the delegates from home and foreign universities will be presented to him, and several degrees conferred on visitors. The City of Glasgow will give a banquet to Lord Kelvin and the visitors the same evening. On Wednesday the Senate of the University will invite the visitors to a sail down the Clyde. About 150 representative men from various universities will take part in the celebration.

THE MAN WHO WAS PUNCTUAL.

[*From The South London Press.*]

Mr. Francis Crisp, of 39, Thurlow-hill, Dulwich, London, S.E., is a very busy man, and a few minutes in his company would be quite sufficient to convince anyone that promptness and punctuality are his prominent characteristics. He is at present doing excellent work in the neighbourhoods of Dulwich and Norwood. Mr. Crisp's age appeared to be at most forty years, but, in reply to my question, he said that he was nearer the half-century, viz., forty-seven years.

"My name and my business," he continued, "are well known in this district. For several years my name has appeared in the local press, and I am not ashamed of it. I have lived in this neighbourhood for thirty years. I have been a teetotaller for thirteen years this Christmas, and my business is gardening. Six months back I first felt rheumatic pains in my knee. These pains were so bad that I had to stop at home and leave my work, which is not a pleasant thing to have to do any time. I heard from different people, and read in a local paper, about the remarkable cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I said to my wife, 'I will give them a trial.' I did so, and I am very glad of it. I carefully read the instructions. I obtained relief from the very first pill. I can assure you that when I went out in the afternoon I was as bad as any one could be. I felt just as if some one had hit me across the knee with a stick."



"*Felt rheumatic pain.*"

"And after taking the Pills?"

"The pain disappeard, just like that," and Mr. Crisp struck his knee with his right hand in a manner which proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that no pain had been left behind. "I have recommended the Pills," he continued, "to many people, and shall continue to do so. I previously felt the rheumatic pains not only in my knees, but in my shoulders and my back, and when I went to Brixton I had to take the tram because I could not walk home. Now I have no pains at all." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief
from the severest pain.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.

Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for

BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., Ld.,
NEW YORK.

•ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

KOKO
FOR THE
HAIR
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and **SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.**

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"**Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable.**"
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Berner's College,
London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

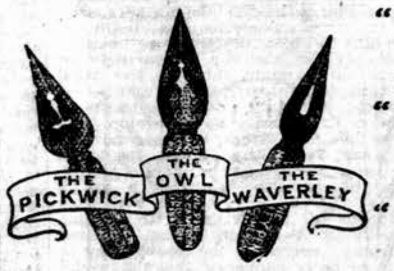
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS



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"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
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FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

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FOR DIABETES.
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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. [illegible] TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

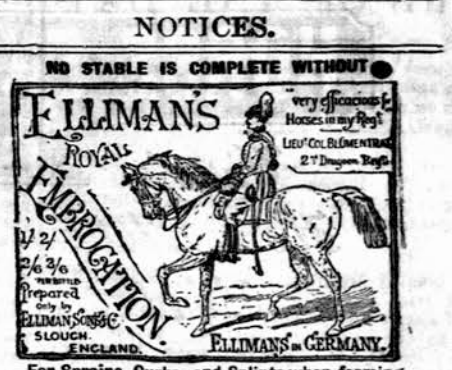
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

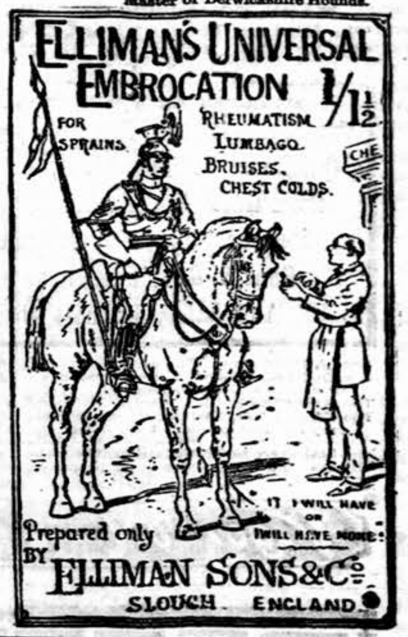


ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt."
LIEUT COL BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER
Wellpark Brewery Glasgow
TRADE MARK T
J. & R. Tennent
BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs.* 22.0
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

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COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

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The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

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More Fragrant; More Lasting; and
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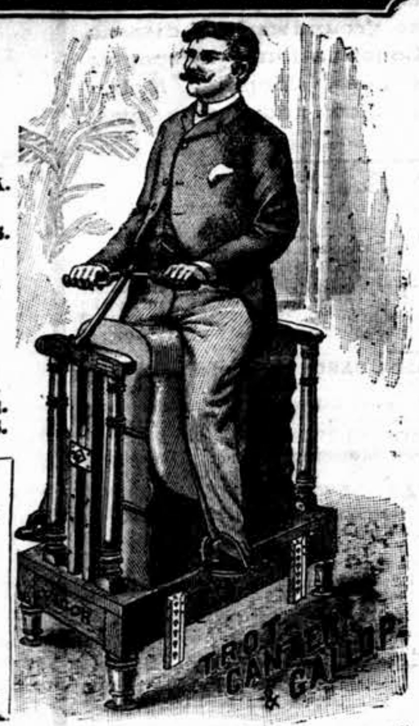
By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.



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AND MANY OTHERS.

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Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
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And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

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ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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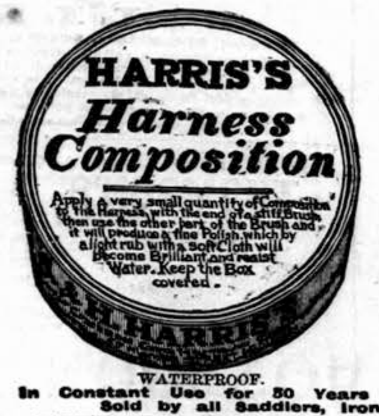
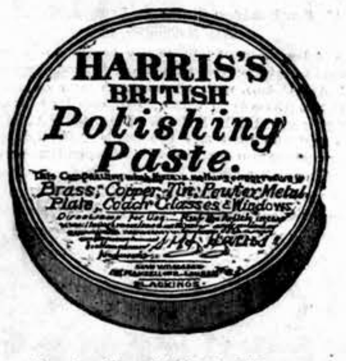

HARRIS'S
Harness
Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness with the end of a stiff Brush then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS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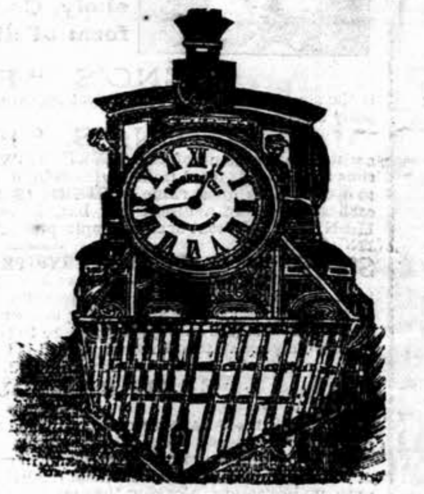
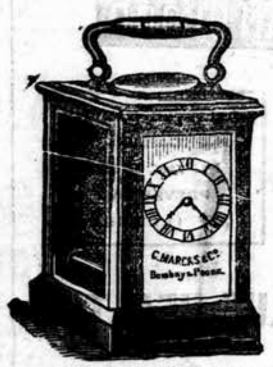

Locomotive Timepiece, Oxidized.
Rs. 22.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Bombay & Poona.
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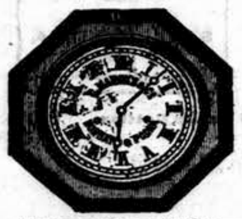
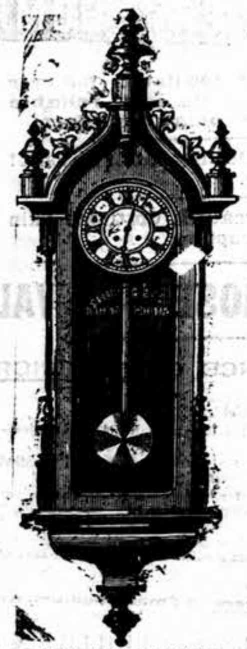
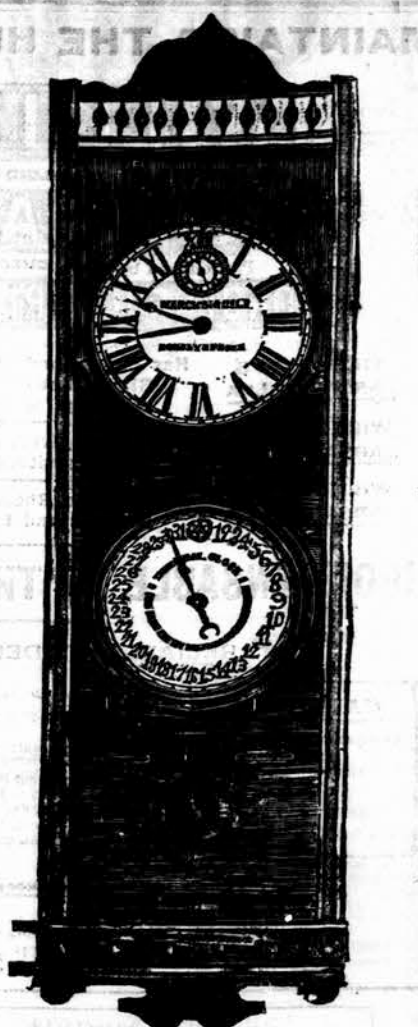
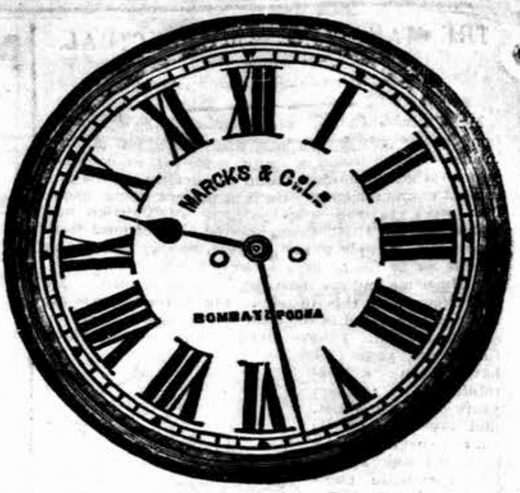
from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.


American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

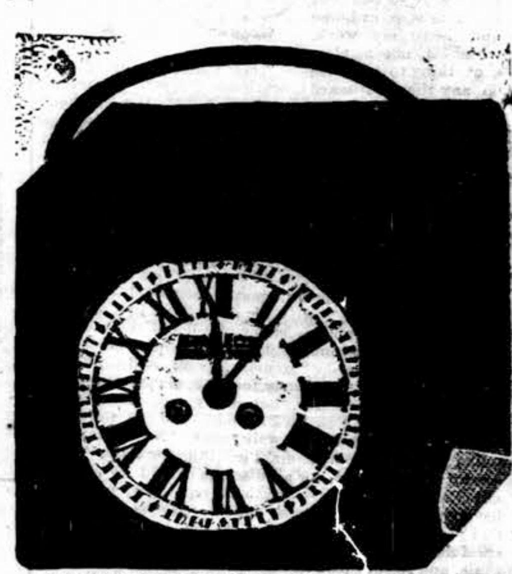

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases.
Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

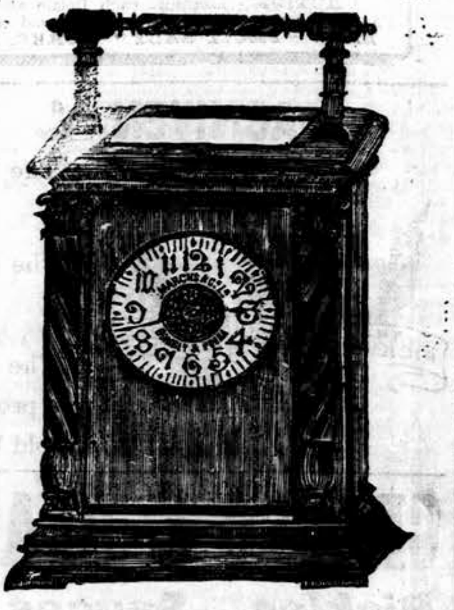


Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ....Rs. 110.
Without Calendar .... „ 85.

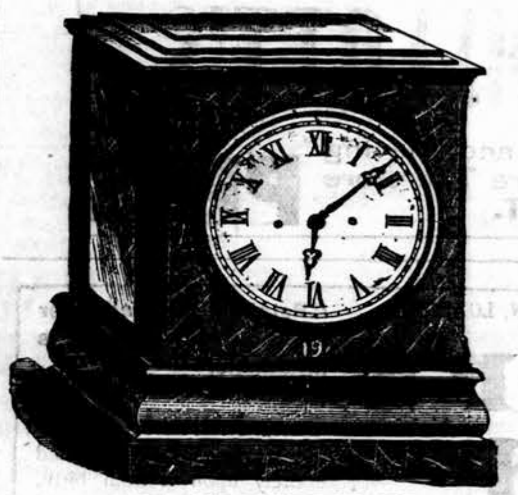


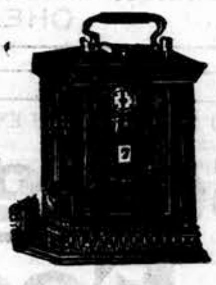
English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

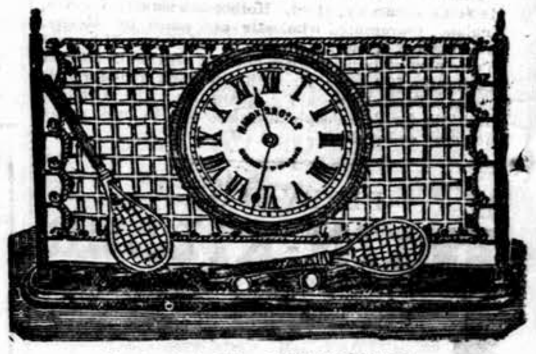

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.



Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490.
Very suitable for presentations.


MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.


Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



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HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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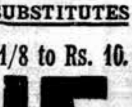
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OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
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